Memorabilia Mundi:

OR,

Choice Memoirs,

OF THE

HISTORY

AND

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

WORLD.

By G. Hooker.

London, Printed for the Author, and are to be sold by *F. Smith* at the *Elephant* and *Castle* without *Temple-Bar*. 1670.

To the Right Honourable *John* Earl of *Dover*, Viſcount *Rochford*, Lord *Hunſdon*, &c.

MY LORD,

I *Approach your Lordſhip with the ſame hardineſs as they who ſatisfie themſelves, that the ſincerity of the Giver may attone for the little value of the gift; having learnt this preſumption from Hiſtory, where I find that great Princes have look'd kindly upon mean oblations, and thereby rendred the generoſity of their acceptance more illuſtrious, by the duty and obedience of the Preſenters.*

Nor with this trick of moral ſtory would I be thought to wind your Lordſhip into the reception of a trifle, but that I carry a braver deſign in it; that is, on this occaſion

to make a publick acknowledgment of the many and great favours (and of one especially above the rest, the overflow of your nobleness) which you have been pleas'd to confer upon your unworthy servant. For (my Lord) the sense of them hitherto, bounded within the narrow knowledge of my meanness, hath seem'd to me a kind of guilty concealment, and almost tantamount to a denyal of them, till I was able to render this happy and open declaration to the world, of an humble and obsequious gratitude for those favours done me; and so done, that your generous affability in dispensing them may for ever condemn the rough custom of the age, whose haughty state in doing kindnesses, does most commonly turn their bread into stone. And

And though I know, that thanks alone is no payment ſterling; yet ſince to the greateſt Beings for the greateſt and moſt laſting benefits we can ſcarce make any better return. I hope it will not ſeem ſtrange, if I preſent your Lordſhip the memory of your own goodneſs to pay your ſelf. For where the obligation exceeds poſſibility of requital, the ſawſineſs of attempting to ſatisfie, is infinitely worſe than the humble acknowledgment of ſtill owing.

My Lord, *I offer to your view a piece, that dare not ſtand the teſt of your Judgment, but would humbly ſhelter near your goodneſs, & which (when your Lordſhip takes breath from your other more weighty both publick and private affairs) may*

ſerve to entertain you in the leſs ſerious part of the day; The matter is leaſt mine, the form & compoſure I may own a whole ſhare in; ſo the Bulloin *of the* Indies *(if the alluſion be not preſumptuous) becomes the Kings coin, after it has receiv'd his ſtamp & image. And as after viewing the ſcatter'd pleaſures of a large and fair Garden, ſome ſatisfaction is receiv'd from the contracted ſcent and beauty of a poſie; ſo if I have here at all juſtified the compariſon, whatever error may have paſt in the choice or ordering of the flowers, I hope your Lordſhip will pardon to*

My Lord, Your Lordſhips moſt humble and moſt grateful Servant,

G. H.

TO THE

Moſt Accompliſh'd

LADY,

Mrs. *DOROTHY RIVERS.*

Madam

SInce for Perſons of Your Quality and Merit, it is uſual to ſuffer Afflictions of this Nature; there is now a neceſſity that you undergo Your Fate, which is ſo much the ſadder, in that all thoſe Excellencies which in you ſhine in their Meridian, and might command Reverence from the moſt Savage World, ſerve only to incourage my Rudeneſs, and with me to become acceſſory to your own Perſecution.

But it may be (*Madam*) after an humble Acknowledgment of the guilt, that Goodneſs of Yours (which excepts no Sinners) may be gain'd to think the Crime Venial, and that particular Condeſcenſion which hath heretofore ſhowr'd Obligations upon Your moſt humble Servant, may ſtretch out Your ſaving Hand to receive a Preſent, that would live onely in and by Your favour.

'Tis true (*Madam*) that the Worthleſſeneſs of the Preſent might very well have diſpirited the boldeſt attempt in this kind; had I not conſidered that I ſhould thereby better Conſult for Your Glory, when the World ſhall take notice that my greateſt Ambition hath been not to raiſe Trophies to my ſelf by Writing well, but only to pay my juſt and reſpectful Devoirs, and that by publiſhing Your Names and Vertues, I might ſhew a Pattern of all that is Excellent and Good; which (*Madam*) if I ſhould ſtrive to embelliſh

with

with what Art of Words can add to render any thing Illuſtrious, yet would all fall far below the Dignity of the Subject, and I ſhould be conſtrain'd at length to leave it as altogether unaffable.

If then (*Madam*) what is wanting to the true payment of Juſtice and Obligation to Your Vertues, Your Goodneſs will allow my Zeal of owning to ſupply, pleaſe to accept this trifle as the beſt Teſtimony I can at preſent make of it, which when receiv'd into Your choice Cloſet, and ſometime turn'd over by Your fair Hands (when you pleaſe to give Your own quainter thoughts leave to reſt) will give me juſt cauſe to call my ſelf the happyeſt man living, and for ever fix me

Madam

Your moſt humble and moſt obedient Servant.

G. H.

TO

with what Art of [illegible] to render any thing Illustrious, [illegible] would all fall far below [illegible] Dignity of the Subject, and I should be [illegible] strain'd at length to leave it [illegible] together unstable.

If then (Madam) [illegible] wanting to the true payment of [illegible] and Obligation to Your Vertue [illegible] Your Goodness will allow my Zeal of [illegible] to supply, please to accept this [illegible] as the best Testimony I can at present make of it, which when receiv'd into Your choice Closet, and sometime turn'd over by Your fair Hands (when you please to give Your own quainter thoughts leave to rest) will give me just cause to call my self the happyest man living, and for ever fix me

Madam

Your most humble and [illegible]
[illegible] Servant.

G. H.

TO THE READER.

I Preſent you (Reader) with a novelty, which if your pallate be not wholly vitiated, may generally reliſh well with you. For the variety of the matter you may call it a kind of Olio, *the ſeaſoning of which hath coſt me both time and expence; and though it be not of the choiceſt rarities, it is done at leaſt according to the beſt of my skill. If by this ſlender attempt I may provoke any better able more handſomely and regularly to couch a ſubject attended with ſo much both profit and pleaſure, I think I have done the kind and indaſtrious part of*

the

the world no ill office, who will (though but for this reason) let pass without rigid and supercilious Censure the mean Essay of him, whose ardor to serve them, hath rendred him less seeing in the examination of his own ability. Yet would I not be conceiv'd to know my self and value my pains so little, but that I may merit some thanks, at least from the well tempered measurers of mens intentions: however some there will be (and those not a few) whom I could wish (because I love my self well) might be won to my side) but I fear my single talent of perswasion will never be able to gain them; for being ill-natured, and therefore doing nothing themselves but mischief, they carry an intense hatred to those that would humbly do good, nay though it be done never so perfectly. What quarter then my poor offering (being sensible to how many exceptions it may be lyable) is like to find among them I well know, but have heart enough not much to fear; especially hoping among the Candid, Ingenious such reception as will amply remunerate

me

me for all the ill usage I may meet with elsewhere.

Here is a taste then (to you kind Reader I speak it) of what in so useful a Subject might be performed by a more judicious pen, Analects of the History and Description of the World, not so choicely nor methodically handled as might be expected, but yet may serve to refresh your memory after the tedious and ill way of other mighty Volumes. It were a worthy employ for any that hath parts and leisure to go through with it (in a more acute and accurate manner, not omitting ought memorable) to extract from those numerous Records of History all such short Memoirs as may tend either to instruction or delight. And as he will thereby infinitely oblige both these, whose way of Education may have less qualified them to distinguish the Stars in sailing on the vast Ocean of Story; and those also, whose confinement in time or coin may disenable them for such expensive ways of knowledge: So shall he in particular find me the most acknowledging of all

his

his Servants, must esteem mine most happy faults, that have been to him incentives of aspiring to the true glory of Writing better.

ERRATA.

PAge 1. line 4. dele *utraq*; p.4. l.20. r. *Cteſiphon* p.12.l.2.r.*happy*;p.25.l.4.dele *from Eaſt Frizeland, to Weſtphalia, then* r. *Weſtphalia is moſt famous, &c.*p. 31. l.16.for *of the* r.*and* p.32. l.11.r. *Earl Floris*,p.41.l. 19. r. *Perſians*,p. 52.l.5.r. *Lines*,p.57.l.11.r.*any*, p. 59.l. 12. r.*third*,p.60.l.19.r.*Shoals*, p.67. r. not *maly*, but *maly*, p.75.l.13.r *that*,p.78.l. 6.r.*injoyned*,ib. l.21.r.*and at*, p. 81. l.4. r. *rich*, p.82.l.7. dele *of*, p. 83.l.21. r. *far from*, p.84.l.3.r. *Iſicles*, ib.l.17. r. *Lewelyn*, p. 91.l. 21 r. *not wherein*,but *where in*, in p.93.l.2.r.*enricheth this*,ib.l.14. r. *Ruyters*, p.100.l.13.r. *notwithſtanding they*, p. 108. l. 12. *in piramidy-wiſe*,r. *pyramid-wiſe*,ib.l.1.dele *of*, *and the comma after wonders*, p.109.l.12.r.*Shotland*, ib.l.19. r. *ever pleaſing*,p.112.l.23.r.*Gods*,p.114.l.7.r.*necks were*, p.116.l.9.r. *Agincourt*, p.118.l.13. r. *Cyrenæan*,p.120.l. 16.r. *Ecſtatick*, p.126.l.2.r. *of Arabia*, p. 129.l. 22. r. *wanderers*,p.134.l.6.r. *Herodian*, ib.l.12.r. *more barbarous then the Axiacan*,p.147.l.7. r. *murtherer*, p. 149.l.5. r. *Savour*, p.162.l.11.r *ſhe pleaſe*.

Other Literal eſcapes there are, which the kind Reader may correct as he paſſes.

Memorable things Noted in the DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD:

IN our Deſcription of the World there are four parts, into which the World is divided; *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, *America utraque*.

We will begin firſt with *Aſia*, for in *Aſia* did God himſelf ſpeak his miraculous work of the Creation: There was the Church firſt collected, there was the Saviour of the world born, Crucified and Raiſed again: Indeed the great-

eſt part of Divine Hiſtory was there written and Acted; There was the firſt Monarch, and Monarchies of the World in *Aſſyria*, *Perſia*, *Babylonia*, *Media*. The firſt people of the world received their being in *Meſopotamia*, and the ſeveral tongues of the World their Original in *Babylonia*: Theſe are parts of *Aſia*, and were in the firſt ages bleſt with God's own holy Preſence, *Exodus* the third; and the footing of *Angels*, *Exod.* 14. However, now it is left (for her Infidelity) to the puniſhment of a Prophetical Curſe that long before paſſed upon her, and is delivered up into the hands of Turks, and Nations that Blaſpheme the Creatour, and therefore doth not flouriſh in that height as heretofore.

Now add together, that this Region was at firſt the Paradiſe of the World, and indeed ſtill enjoyeth a fertile Soyl and temperate Air, and that it exceeds in compaſs the two other parts of the old World, to which ſhe was

the Miſtreſs for Arts and Sciences; Yet is it not at this day ſo well peopled in proportion, as this little *Europe*, which came many hundred years after; for this we need ſearch no further cauſe than God's juſt Anger: Yet hath he not exerciſed upon her, only by Miraculous and Immediate Puniſhment from Heaven, but hath ſuffered (as it were) her own Creatures, over which Man at the firſt had the Rule) to turn head upon their Lords, and poſſeſſe their Habitation, for it is ſo over-run with wild-Beaſts, and cruel Serpents, that in many places they live not without much danger.

In this; though the Nation ſuffer for their Monſtrous Irreligion; Yet the Earth which did not offend, reſerves her place, and abounds with many excellent commodities, not elſe-where to be had; Myrrhe, Frankincenſe, Cinamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Pepper, Musk, Jewels of great eſteem, and Minerals of all ſorts; It breeds Elephants, Camels,

and many other Beaſts; Serpents, Fowl wild and tame, and ſome have added ſuch Monſtrous ſhapes of men, as paſſe all belief.

In *Aſia* were the ſeven Churches which St. *John* mentioned in the *Apocalips*; now ſcarce is it inhabited but toward the Sea-ſide, and that by a baſe and abject people, ſuch as are both lazy in their life, and odious Idolaters in their Religions, for the moſt part Mahumetans.

Here *Epheſus* it ſelf the Star of *Aſia*, that as well for her Religion as her miraculous Temple, ſet the world at gaze upon her: It was raiſed in the middle of the City, Modelled out by *Cteſifon*, but was 220. years in building, and was ordered in ſuch a ground, that no Earth-quake ſhould move it; It was 425. foot long, and 220. broad, and 127. Pillars, given by ſo many ſeveral Kings, whereof twenty ſeven were

This is within the compaſs of that one part which bears the name of *Aſia propria.*

were moſt curiouſly graven, all the reſt of Marble poliſhed. In this City St. *John* the Evangeliſt is ſaid to have gone down into his Grave alive, there be who yet queſtion his death.

Armenia minor, which is one of the Provinces of *Aſia minor*, is by moſt thought to be the Land of *Ararat* where the Ark reſted, And there is great ſtore of Oyl, and excellent Wine.

Arabia Fœlix in *Aſia major* is accounted the fruitfulleſt Country in the World. In this *Arabia* is the City *Medina*, where *Mahomet* is Intombed in an Iron Cheſt, ſupported only by a Roof of Adamant, without other Art to keep it from falling to the ground.

Cyprus a place heretofore Conſecrated to *Venus*, to whom both Men and Women performed their Sacrifice naked, till by the prayer of *Barnabas* the Apoſtle, the Temple was ruined.

Trojus Reports, that the Fathers of this Iſle had wont to proſtitute their Daughters to Mariners for money,

whereby to raiſe them a portion againſt they could get them Husbands; but Chriſtianity corrected thoſe Barbarous Cuſtoms.

AFRICA.

IN moſt parts ſhe hath ſcarce plenty ſufficient to maintain Inhabitants, and where there is, we ſhall meet with multitudes of Ravening Beaſts, or other horrible Monſters, enough to devour both it and us: In a word, There is no Region of the World ſo great an Enemy to Mans Commerce; there is ſuch ſcarcity of water, that no Creature almoſt could live, had not Nature provided thereafter, that the greater part of them endures not drink in the very midſt of Summer: And if (as ſometimes they be enforced by ſuch as take them) they ſuddenly periſh. Thus we ſee how God gives a property

to

to each place, that may make up her defects, leaſt it ſhould be left as well by Beaſts as Men.

Their Land is full of ſandy Deſarts, which lye open to the winds and ſtorms, and oftentimes are thrown up into Billows like Waves of the Sea, and indeed are no leſs dangerous. *Strabo* writes, that *Cambyſes* his Army was thus hazarded; a fooliſh Nation in *Africa*, as they marched towards the South, to revenge themſelves upon the Winds for drying up their Rivers, were overwhelmed with Sand, and ſo dyed in their Graves. It is alſo full of a venemous kind of Serpent, that in ſome places they dare not dreſs their Lands unleſs they firſt fence their legs with Boots againſt the ſting: Other wild Creatures there are, which range about, and poſſeſſe to themſelves a great portion of this Countrey, and make it a Wilderneſs of Lyons, Leopards, Elephants; and in ſome places Crocodiles, Hyena's, Baſilisks, and indeed Monſters without either number

or name: *Africa* as it is reported, is full of danger to the Inhabitants, more dye by Beasts than by diseases.

But among all these Inconveniences, Commodities are found of good worth, and the very evils yield at last their benefit, both to their own Country and other parts of the world: The Elephant a docible Creature and exceeding useful for Battel; The Camel which affords much riches to the *Arabian*; The *Barbary* Horse, which we our selves commend; The Ram that besides his flesh gives twenty pound of wool from his very tail; The Bull, painful and able to do the best service in their Tillage: And so most of their worst, alive or dead yield us their Medicinal parts, which the world could not well want.

In one of the Divisions of *Africa*, which is *Fesse* that hath a City in it with seven hundred Churches, and one of them a Mile and a half in compass. In *Morocho* is a Castle of great fame, for the Globes of pure Gold that stands upon

on the top of it, and weighing 130000. *Barbary* Duckats.

The Land of *Negro* is full of Gold and Silver, and other commodities, but the Inhabitants moſt barbarous; they draw their Original from *Chus*, and have entertained all Religions that came in their way; firſt their own, then the Jews, the Mahumetans, and ſome of them the Chriſtian; For the moſt part they live not as if Reaſon guided their Actions.

Bornaum, a Country where the people have no proper Names, no Wives peculiar, and therefore no Children which they call their own.

Æthiopia ſuperiour, it is governed by one of the mightieſt Emperors in the World, called by us Presbyter *John*, he hath under him ſeventy Kings, which have their ſeveral Laws and Cuſtoms, Among theſe the Province of *Dobas* hath one, that no man marry till he hath killed twelve Chriſtians; Their Religion is mixt, Chriſtians they have, but yet

yet differ from us, for they Circumciſe both ſects; their Oath is by the life of their King, whom they never ſee but at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter* and *Holy-Rood*; Their Commodities are Oranges, Lemmons, Cittrons, Barley, Sugar, Hony.

Æthiopia inferior, the Government of this Region is under five Kings, whereof *Monomolopa* is one; In which is reported to be three thouſand Mines of Gold; Here there lives a kind of *Amazons* as valiant as men, their King is ſerved in great pomp, and hath a guard of 200. Maſtives. *Caffraria* is another Kingdom whoſe people live in the Woods without Laws like brutes. And here ſtands the *Cape* of good Hope, about which the Sea is alwaies rough and dangerous; It hath been eſpecially ſo to the *Spaniard*, it is their own note, inſomuch, that one was very angry with God, that he ſuffered the *Engliſh* Hereticks to paſs it ſo eaſily over, and not give his good Catholicks the like ſpeed. In the Kingdom of *Manicongo* whoſe Inhabi-

tants

tants are in ſome parts *Anthropophagi*, and have ſhambles of Mens fleſh, as we have for Meat, they kill their own Children in the birth, to avoid the trouble of breeding them, and preſerve their Nation with ſtolen Brats from their Neighbouring Countries.

Egypt is another part of the *African* continent, the places of Note are *Caire*, and *Alexandria*, the firſt was heretofore *Memphis*, ſome ſay *Babylon*, whither the Virgin fled to eſcape *Herod's* Tyranny intended to our Saviour, and bluſh not to ſhew the very Cave where ſhe had hid her Babe. In a Deſart about forty miles diſtant ſtand the *Pyramides*, eſteemed rightly one of the ſeven Wonders of the World. *Alexandria* was a magnificent City, and was famous for the rareſt Library in the world; to the Inhabitants of this Country we owe the Invention of Aſtrology, Phyſick, Writing on Paper, their Kings names were *Pharaoh* toward the begining; Now what the Turk pleaſeth.

EUROPE.

EUROPE.

Europe bears the Name of the moſt happieſt Country in the World, both for plenty of Corn, Plants, Fruits, for Rivers and Fountains of admirable vertues; For beauty as well of Cities, Caſtles, and Houſes, as Men and Women of excellent Feature; For the Study of Arts, for the ſcience in Religion, and what ever elſe God hath pleaſed to bleſs his Church with from the beginning.

She wants nothing but what ſhe may well ſpare, Wild-Beaſts which cauſe Deſarts in the parts where they breed; hot ſpices which fit not our temper, and rather corrupt our manners, than mend our dyet, precious jewels and the like, which have brought in a degree of vain and uſeleſs pride, not known before by our predeceſſors: Yet of Gold, Silver,

ver, and other commodious metals, ſhe hath her portion, and in brief is of a very proſperous temper, yet of ſo ſtrange variety, that it is admirable to think that there is no place in this quarter, but is fit for any man to live in; Inſomuch as every Country is Inhabited, as is confirmed by our latter Travellers, though heretofore it hath been queſtioned by reaſon of the extream cold toward the Pole.

In *Hungaria* is the Country of *Solienſe* where the Earth ſends forth ſuch a ſtench, that it poyſoneth the very Birds which flye over it.

An Iſland in *Danubius* exceeding fertile, and ſo indeed is the whole Country; The people are generally ſtrong, but barbarous, their Daughters portions are only a new attyre, and their Sons equally Inherit without priviledge of Birth-right; The Emperour of *Germany* and the Turk ſhare it betwixt them.

Muſcovia, The whole Region is ſubject to the Emperour of *Ruſſia*: A vaſt Terri-

Territory and as wild a Government; for the people are very baſe, contentious, ignorant, and ſottiſhly ſuperſtitious; they bury their dead upright, with a ſtaffe in hand, a penny in his purſe, and a Letter to St. *Nicholas* to procure him entrance into Heaven.

AMERICA.

AMERICA admits of all variety almoſt, either of plenty or want; Admirable for the fertility of ſoyl, then again as barren, here temperate, there ſcorching hot, elſewhere as extream cold; Some Regions watered with dainty Rivers, others again infeſted with perpetual Drowth; Some Plains, ſome Hills, ſome Woods, ſome Mines, and what not in ſome tract or other, yet nothing almoſt common to the whole, but Barbariſm of Manners, Idolatry in Religion, and Sottiſh Ignorance,

rance, ſuch as hardly diſtinguiſheth them from Bruits, elſe they would not have taken reaſonable Men to be immortal Gods, as at firſt they did, yet what either God was, or Immortality, they knew no more than inſtinct of Nature gave them; they had heard of ſome place or other (God knows where) behind ſome Hill, where the bleſſed reſided after death: And from thence they ſuppoſed the *Spaniard* came at their firſt Arrival, but it was not long before the Tyrants cudgelled their ſimplicity, and by their cruelty appeared to them rather Devils from Hell, than Saints from Heaven.

Yet ſtill the Inland-Countryes retain for the moſt part their Inbred blindneſs, and worſhip the Sun, Moon and Stars, and they have their other Spirits, which they call their *Zemes*, and Adore them in Images made of Cotton-Wool, which oft-times by the deluſion of Satan ſeem to move, and utter an hideous noiſe, that works in theſe poor Ido-

Idolaters a great awe, leaſt they ſhould harm them.

The reſt of their Cuſtoms are anſwerable to their Religion, beaſtly; they go naked, and are very luſtful people without diſtinction of Sex; In many places they are *Anthropophagy*, and prey upon each other like Wolves, they labour not much to ſuſtain themſelves, but are rather content to take what the Earth can yield without Tillage.

Nova Hiſpania, or *Mexicana propria* is the largeſt Province; It was firſt poſſeſſed by the *Spaniard* 1518. But it coſt them much blood to intitle their Kings *Hiſpaniarum reges*. It is an excellent Country, full of all variety almoſt in every kinde uſual with us, and exceeds in rarities full of wonder. There is one Tree which they dreſs like our Vine, and order it ſo, that it yields them almoſt all uſeful neceſſaries. The leaves ſerve them inſtead of Paper, and of the Vine-bark, they make Flax Mantles, Matts, Shoes, Girdle and Cordage.

Peninſula

Peninſula Peruviana, is the South tract of *America*, from North to South there runs a continued courſe of high Mountains, whoſe tops the very Fowls of the Air cannot reach by flight; And from thence deſcend many admirable Rivers, among which *Maragno* and *Argenteus* are moſt famous, the one for his extent, and the other for his plenty of Silver, The Country is exceeding rich, but the people differ not much from the worſt of Beaſts; They devour Mans fleſh, filthy worms, and what elſe comes in their way.

Near to the North-weſt of *Peru*, was an admirable atchievment performed by our valiant Country-man *John Oxenham*, who by the direction of *Moors* skilled in the Country, went to the Land of Pearls, and took from the *Spaniards* an incredible weight of Gold and Silver.

Cartagena a fruitful Countrey which did yield (when time was) to our ſtill Renowned Sr. *Francis Drake*, ſtore of

prize, and 240. pieces of Ordinance.

Peru a very rich Countrey, aboundeth with Gold and Silver, little esteemed among the Inhabitants: For by report the *Spaniard* ordinarily shoed their Horses with Gold. The Inhabitants are strange Idolaters, and worship a black Sheep, Serpents, and other ugly Creatures.

Brasile. The Inhabitants are rude, live for the most part in the bodies of Trees, the people are covered with natural hair, cruel lascivious, false and what not; In this Region is an hearb called *Viva*, which if you touch it, it will shut up, as a Daisie in the Night, and will not open till the party that injured it be out of sight.

Chile, on the North of *Peru*; it is there extream cold, insomuch that many are frozen to death, and hardened like Marble; The Rivers are fed with Snow that falls from the tops of the high Mountains.

GREECE.

GREECE.

GReece, She had once the prehe-minence of *Rome* in glory, as the precedence in time; For to say truth, she was the wisest of any people that were not inlightened with the knowledge of that great Mistery; She set a pattern for Government to all her succeeding ages, and (in brief) she was the Mistress almost of all Sciences: Some there are which (in a strict account) will except none but the Mathematicks, but now the poor wretches suffer by the Turks, under whom to this day they are, and are scarce permitted by that great tyrant, means of learning to know the name for which they suffer.

And besides the base mis-usage of the mis-believing Turk, the very Natives themselves are fallen from the noble disposition of their Predecessors into an incredible sottishness, and those which

before reckoned the reſt of the Earth barbarous in compariſon to their Politick Common-wealth, are now themſelves ſunk below the envy of the meaneſt Nation, and become the moſt miſerable object of pity living upon the earth; indeed, they may hardly be ſaid to live: They are lazy beyond belief; and ignorant almoſt beyond recovery; for they have now no means to bring their Children either to learning or manners: Not an Academy in all *Greece*, their carriage generally uncivil, their feaſts riotous, and their mirth debaucht; Their Wives are well favoured, and ſo indeed they muſt be, for they uſe them no longer as their Wives than they continue to their liking, when they once fade, they are put to the houſe of drudgery: Their language is the ſame as heretofore, but rudely corrupted, they have no habit almoſt proper, but thoſe which ſerve the Turk wear their faſhion, the reſt which are under the *Venetian*, obſerve them in their Apparel, for they

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are Slaves to both in their whole courſe.

Yet they retain ſtill a ſhew of the Chriſtian Religion, which was here firſt ſettled by *Timothy* to whom St. *Paul* wrote two Epiſtles, and was after in the primitive times, profeſſed by diverſe learned and Reverend Divines of their own Nation, which are with us received as Authentick Fathers of the Church; St. *Chryſoſtome*, *Baſil*, &c.

Thrace. Part of this Province was heretofore perſwaded, that their Anceſters did not at all dye, neither ſhould they, but paſſe only out of this world into another, to their ſuppoſed God *Zalmoxis*, once a Scholer of *Pythagoras*, who when he had perſwaded them into this Religion, ſeemed wonderfully to vaniſh out of their ſight, and appeared not any more, but left them fully poſſeſt that he was the Deity, which muſt after a time entertain them: And this they expected with that great joy that as oft as one dyed, inſtead of mourning, they ſet forth Games and Feaſts to congratu-

late his freedome from the troubles of this earthly condition, and the Wife only, whom he loved beſt (for they had many) was thought worthy to be killed by her beſt friends at her Huſbands Grave, that ſhe might bear him company in the other World, the reſt bewailed their neglect, and the reſidue of their life was to them as a diſgrace. When a Child was born, neighbours were called to bemoan his entrance into a multitude of calamities, and in courſe they reckoned up, what he was to paſſe before he could go to their God *Zalmoxis*, for they acknowledged no other, but blaſphemed and ſhot Arrows againſt the Heavens as oft as they heard it Thunder.

They will not admit, that their Government ſhould become hereditary, neither muſt their King be a Father of any Children; If the King offend, he ſhall not eſcape their Laws even to death, yet no man may ſet a hand to his Execution, but by a common deſertion he is allow-

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ed no neceſſaries to live, and therefore muſt needs dye.

GERMANY.

THey are a moſt ingenious people, famous beyond any others in *Europe*, unleſs *Belgia*, for the invention of many notable and uſeful Engines: The Gun and gun-powder was firſt brought to light by one *Bertholdus Swart* a *Franciſcan*, which hath almoſt put by the uſe of any other Warlick Inſtrument, in thoſe parts of the World where the practice is perfectly underſtood.

The Government of this *Germany* is Emperial. The right deſcends not by ſucceſſion, the power of choice was conferred by Pope *Gregory* the tenth, upon ſeven *German* Princes, three ſpiritual, and four temporal: Theſe are the Arch-Biſhop of *Mentz*, Chancellour of the Empire through *Germany*; Arch-Biſhop of *Cullen*, Chancellour of the Empire through *Italy*; Arch-Biſhop of *Triers*,

Chancellour of the Empire through *France*. The temporal are, the King of *Bohemia*, who hath the casting voice, only in case of equality among the other six; His Office is to be chief Cup-Bearer at the great Solemnity; Next him the Count Palatine of the *Rhene*, Arch Sewer to the Emperour; Duke of *Saxony*, Lord Marshal and Marquesse of *Brandenburg* chief Chamberlain. Each of these perform his own Office in person, upon the day of Inauguration. The Duke of *Saxony* bears the Sword, the Count Palatine places his meat on the Table, the King of *Bohemia* bears his Cup, and delivers it him to drink: Marquesse of *Brandenburg* serveth him water to wash, and the three Bishops bless his meat; He receiveth three Crowns before he is fully settled into the Majesty of the Empire. The first is of Silver, for *Germany*: the second of Iron, for *Lumbardy*; and the third of Gold, for the Empire: The last is set on at *Rome*, for to this day it pre-

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tends to the Name of the *Roman Empire*, and gives the title of *Caſar*, *Romani Imperii Imperator.*

Eaſt-*Frizeland*; One of the chief Towns of this Region, is *Weſt-Phalia*; It is moſt famous for Swine, and excellent Bacon, which is eſteemed with us, one of the greateſt dainties to commend a Feaſt.

In *Cullen*, It is a received tradition among the Inhabitants, that the bodies of the Wiſe-men which came from the Eaſt to worſhip Chriſt, are here Interred.

In *Cleveland* is a City called *Aken*, where the Emperour receives his Silver Crown from *Germany*, and doth great worſhip to a Clout, which they take to be our Saviours Mantle in which he was wrapped.

BOHEMIA.

THe ſcituation of this Kingdom is almoſt in the midſt of *Germany*, where

there is a Forreſt called by the Name of *Hercinian* Forreſt, held in the *Romans* time, to be nine daies journey in breadth, and in length at leaſt forty.

The River *Albis* which hath his riſing in the *Hercinian* Wood, (if we will believe Report) there is often found in the Sands, lumps of pure Gold, which need no other refining, and very precious ſhells of great value, the water ſupplies that only defect which is to be found in their Land, the earth gives good corn, and their paſtures breed as good cattel, there is Woods good ſtore which harbour multitudes of Wild-Beaſts, among the reſt there is a wild Beaſt which they call *Lomi*, Armed by Nature with a ſtrange defence againſt the Hounds which follow her, for they ſay ſhe hath a kind of bladder hanging under her jaws, which in the Hunting ſhe fills with a ſcalding hot water, and caſts it upon the Dogs with that nimbleneſs that they are not able to avoid or purſue her, but oft times have their ve-

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ry hair fall off as from a dreſt Pig.

There is a ſtory paſſeth of one *Ziſca* a *Bohemian* Captain (in the difference of the *Huſſites* againſt the Pope) that when he had won ſo many Battels, as his very name began to be a terrour to the Foe, he was not content to be feared alive, but bethought himſelf how he might ſpeak louder when he was dead; And therefore will'd his Souldiers, that they would flea him, and make a Drum of his skin, which he was perſwaded, ſhould ever beat victory before them, as oft as he was heard (though in a dead ſound) by the enemy, whom he had ſo often cruſhed, while he was yet living.

A wicked couzenage of *Picardus*, who poſſeſt great multitudes of theſe ſilly people, with an opinion, that he could recall them to that perfect ſtate in which *Adam* was Created; placed them in an Iſland for that purpoſe, which he called *Paradiſe*, cauſed them to walk naked, and named his Sect *Adamites*;

damites: Horrible ſins were committed under that pretence, promiſcuous Whoredom, and Inceſt at their very Divine Service.

FRANCE.

IN ſo great a multitude, we muſt look to find as much variety of Cuſtoms and Diſpoſitions. It was the report of *Cæſar* long ſince, and ſeconded by late Authours, that the *French* for the moſt part are of a fiery ſpirit for the firſt onſet in any Action, but will ſoon Flag; They deſire change of Fortunes, and paſſe not greatly whether to better or worſe: Their Women very Jocund, of a voluble tongue, and as free of their ſpeech, Complemental to ſtrangers, and win more by their wit than their beauty, one and tother are great enticers of mens affections: Their Nobility have been reported to be liberal, but I ſuppoſe that faſhion is now worn out, for ſo it hath been noted in diverſe, which reſpect

reſpect their purſe more than their honour, and let paſs the Service and Deſerts of worthy perſons unrewarded, as if their gracious acceptance were a ſufficient return of thanks for any Office a man can do them: They are practiſed to this garbe by their Peaſantry, whom they reckon but as ſlaves, and command as their proper Servants, which the poor ſnakes take as a favour and are glad to be employed by their betters, that by their protection they may ſtand free from the injury of their equals. For the meaneſt of them are cruel, and affect to oppreſſe their adverſary, either by open violence or ſuit in Law, though to their own Ruine. They are very ready to take Arms, and ſerve in defence of King and Country, they need no more Preſs than the ſtroke of Drum, but are as raſh in their atchievements; they will not wait upon Councel, but run as far on, as upon their ſtrength they may, and when they find that fails, they will as ſoon give grounnd.

Aquitania. In this Province was fought the great Battel betwixt our Black Prince and *John* of *France*; where, with eight thouſand he vanquiſhed forty thouſand, took the King Priſoner and his ſon *Philip*, 70 Earls, 50 Barons, and 12000 Gentlemen.

Normandy; where our *William* the Conqueror was Duke. It was loſt from his Succeſſors in the time of King *John*: Her chief Cities are *Roan*, and *Cane*, memorable for the Siege of our *Engliſh Henry* the Fifth, and *Verveille*, Beſieged by *Philip* the ſecond of *France*, in the time of our *Richard* the Firſt. Which when the King heard as he ſate in his Pallace at *Weſtminſter* (it is ſaid) he ſware he would never turn his back to *France*, till he had his revenge; and to make good his Oath, brake through the Walls, and juſtly performed his threat upon the Beſieger.

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The People are very thrifty, painful, and ingenuous in the invention of many pretty things, which draw many other Nations to them for traffique, and they lye as fit for it. They have the name for the first Authors of the Compaſs, Clock, and Printing: They are excellent Artificers, for working of Pictures in Glaſs, for laying Colours in Oyl, for Tapeſtry and other Hangings; in brief, for any œconomical commodity, either for uſe or Ornament: And in their own private families excel any other people.

In the Dukedom of *Lutzenburg*, *Luick* the chief City of the Univerſity; Memorable for this one ſtory, above any other in Chriſtendome, That at one time there ſtudied nine Kings ſons, twenty four Dukes ſons, twenty nine Earls Sons, &c.

Geldria. The Province ſtands on the Eaſt of *Brabant*, and North of *Lumburg*;

It is a very fertile ſoil, eſpecially if it be well tilled; Her Paſtures are excellent, inſomuch that they feed up their Cattel to an incredible bigneſs and weight, a report paſſeth of one Bull which weighed 3200 pound. It was killed at *Antwerp* 1570.

Hague a Village, yet the faireſt in Chriſtendome, and ſeat of the States Councel. The report lyeth upon this Province, of *Margaret* Siſter to the Earl of *Floris*, that ſhe brought at one birth 365 children, all living till they were Chriſtned.

Spain.

A memorable ſtory of King *Rodoricus*, who loſt both himſelf and Kingdome for a Rape committed upon the Daughter of *Julian* a noble Gentleman, and at that time Ambaſſador with the Moors in *Africa*. When the Father had underſtood of his Daughters unworthy injury, he brought back his Revenge with him

30000

30000 Horſe, and 180000 Foot, of *Moores* and *Sarazens*, which diſcomfited the King, overthrew all the reſiſtance which he could make, and beſpread the Country with their Forces, where they and their Poſterity ſtood firm, till within the Memory of ſome living 1630.

This change of State was before propheſied, and concealed in a large Cheſt within that part of the Pallace, which both the laſt King and his Predeceſſors were fore-warned not to diſcover: But the hope of an ineſtimable Treaſure made him tranſgreſs: and when he had entred, there appeared nothing but the portractures of Armed *Moores*, with a preſage annexed, that when that part of the Pallace ſhould be forced open, ſuch Enemies ſhould ruin *Spain*.

The River *Guadiana*, which in one place glides under Ground for 15 Miles together, and gives the *Spaniard* an occaſion (as he will catch at any) to brag that they have 10000 Cattel daily feeding upon one Bridge; yet give them

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their own ſenſe, the truth may be queſtioned: For they have not ſuch plenty of Meat, as they have of Sauce.

It yields indeeds abundance of Oranges, Limons, Capers, Dates, Sugar, Oil, Honey, Liquoriſh, Raiſons, Saffron, Rice, excellent Sacks, and other Wines, and in ſome places Sheep, Goats, and ſwift Horſes.

They are extreamly proud, and the fillieſt of them pretend to a great portion of Wiſdom, which they would ſeem to expreſs in a kind of reſerved State, and ſilent Gravity; when perhaps their wit will ſcarce ſerve them to ſpeak ſenſe: But if once their Mouths be got too open, they eſteem their breath too precious to be ſpent upon any other ſubject, than their own glorious actions. They are moſt unjuſt neglectors of other Nations, and impudent vain flatterers of themſelves, ſuperſtitious beyond any other people.

In the City Saint *Fago*, in the Iſland of *Gallicia*, was St. *James* the Apoſtle bury-

buryed, his Reliques kept, Worſhipped, and viſited by Pilgrims.

ITALY.

MEmorable, for *Rhea* a Virgin which was cloyſtered up into the Temple of *Veſta*, by her Uncle *Amulius Silvius*, that ſhe might not bring forth an Heir to endanger his Title. Notwithſtanding means was found, ſo that ſhe conceived at once two Children by *Mars*, and was delivered among her Siſters Veſtals. For this her ſelf (as the cenſure was upon ſuch Delinquents) was buryed alive, her Boys expoſed to be deſtroyed.

Italy is a happy Soil, pleaſant and Fertile, at all times moderate Weather, and healthful Air, full of Variety; as Rice, Silks, Velvets, Sattins, Taffaties, Grograms, Raſh, Fuſtians, Gold-wyer, Armour, Allom, Glaſſes, *&c.* The Rich are very Rich, for Wealth will come with much labour in great abundance:

but the Poor are extream poor, for they are moſt of them very idle.

Rome retains a 11 Miles round, and 200000 Inhabitants; a great part Fryers, and ſuch odd idle fellows, which pretend to Religion for want of other means to live, Cloyſter themſelves up to a ſingle life, only to avoid the charge of Incumbrances of Marriage, not to ſeparate themſelves from the World or deſires of the Fleſh; for among them they maintain commonly 40000 Curtezans in good Cuſtom, and ſo Rich, that they are able to pay 30000 Duckets yearly to the Pope. The buildings in which they moſt glory in, are the Church of St. *Peter*, the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, the Vaticane Library, and the Popes Pallace. The truth is, their Pride is enough to attire the Whore of *Babylon*, as there can hardly be any other meant than *Rome*; She ſits upon the Beaſt with ſeven Heads, for ſhe was built upon ſeven Hills, was ruled firſt by ſeven Kings, and hath been ſince ſubject to

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ſeven ſeveral forms of Government.

HUNGARY.

HEre are many Waters of excellent Vertue, whereof ſome turn Wood into Iron, others Iron into Braſs; ſome very Medicinal for ſundry Diſeaſes, others again ſo peſtiferous, that they kill the Creature which doth but taſte them. The like is reported of an *Hiatus* in the Ground, unacceſſable by any but the fowls of the Air, and thoſe fall ſuddaily dead with the ſtench which aſcends from it.

It is hard to believe what moſt Geographers report of her Fertility: That ſhe yields Corn thrice in one year, almoſt without any Tillage or care of the Husband-man. Fruit of all kinds in great abundance, and Grapes which make an excellent, wholſome, and rich Wine; It breeds Cattel in ſuch plenty, that this one Country, beſides ſtore of her own Inhabitants, ſends Sheep and

Oxen into Forrain Nations which lye about her, and might ſay they ſuffice to feed all *Europe* with Fleſh. Veniſon is not here any dainties, Does, Hares, Harts, Goats, Boars, *&c.* are every Mans Meat, and the Game common, as well to the Boors as Gentry. And ſo for Pheſant, Partridge, Black-birds, Pigeons, moſt Fowl, wild and tame.

The Earth is inricht with variety of Mines, which yields her plenty of Iron, Steel, Copper, Silver and Gold, Lead ſhe hath not, and ſcarce at all any Tin.

DENMARK.

THe people are valiant and Warlike, ſtrong of body, and big boned, and of a terrible countenane; ambitious of a glorious death, rather than a ſluggiſh idle life.

Such incredible plenty of Herring (near the Iſle of *Scunia*) that (ſay they) are ſcarce able by main ſtrength of Oars to Row out of the Harbour. Here are fur-

furniture for War both by Sea and Land, Armour, Maſts, Cables, Steel, Saddles, &c.

POLAND.

IT is well-nigh paſt belief which is reported of their Multitudes of Bees, ſuch as yield more Honey and Wax, then the people can find room for; they need here neither Art, nor care of the good Huſwife to order their Hives, but naturally are their own Guardians, and provide ſo diligently for their own ſafety within the bulks of Trees; that they eaſily paſs over the hardeſt winter without hurt.

The *Polanders* have a good mind to Religion, but cannot faſten upon any one to their liking; and therefore they will try all Chriſtians, they have been ever ſince the year 965. but from that time they have ſcarce ſlipt any Error, Schiſm, or Hereſie, which hath crept into the Church. Here are Jeſuits, and

other of the Romiſh Sects. Here are Lutherans, and Calviniſts, and Arians, Anabaptiſts, and Antitrinitarians, none allowed, but all tollerated: And indeed *Poland* had the Seniority of *Amſterdam*, for that old ſaying; that if a Man had loſt his Religion, here he might find it. They have one ancient Cuſtom in their Churches, when the Goſpel is Reading, the Nobility and Gentry unſheath their Swords, and ſtand as it were prepared to defend it with their lives againſt any which dare violate it.

In *Samogna* near to *Livonia*, a people there which is called the Peaſants, who are moſt of them groſs Idolaters: and are oftimes met in their Woods with horrid Viſions, and are ſtrangely cozened by the Devil, with a belief that they can Propheſie. The ſilly blaſphemers nouriſh in their Houſe a poor Snake (like themſelves) gathered out of ſome Ditch, and call it their God *Ziemenike*. Their greateſt Commodity is of Honey, which they gather ready made to their hands

hands in their hollow Trees.

PERSIA.

FOr want of lawful Heirs to *Cambyſes* their ſecond King, their Princes conſulted to ſalute him; whoſe Horſe firſt neighed at a ſet meeting upon the Court Green before the Sun-riſin. *Darius Hiſtaſpes* was one, and by the ſubtilty of his Horſe-keeper carryed the Crown; for the night before in the ſame ground, he had coupled a Mare with the Horſe his Maſter ſhould ride, which when the luſtful Steed miſſed, the next Morning being full of ſpirit, no ſooner had he ſet footing upon the place, but with much eagerneſs he ſnuffed and neighed after his Mare, and gave the *quue* to the other Princes to Proclaim *Darius* King of the *Peſtians*. This was he whom the Scriptures call *Ahaſuerus*, he was *Heſters* Husband.

The ancient *Perſians* Cuſtoms were moſt of them Superſtitious, but they held

held nothing almoſt in ſo great reverence as Water: It might not lawfully be ſoiled, ſo much as with a foul hand; but to piſs, or caſt rubbiſh, or a dead Carkaſe into their Rivers, was a kind of Sacriledge. They had many Wives, and more Concubines; for they were exceeding deſirous of increaſe, and great Rewards were appointed by their King himſelf, for him that could moſt augment the number of his Subjects in one year. They ſeldom entred into any Conſultation of State, till they had well armed themſelves with drink; for then they thought they ſhould be moſt free to ſpeak what they moſt thought. To ſpit or laugh before their Prince, was a Crime well-nigh unpardonable: Some ſay that they bury not their dead, but caſt them forth to be devoured by wilde Beaſts, and thought him moſt happy which was ſooneſt torn to mammocks: the reſt their friends bewailed, as ſuch who had lived impurely, and were therefore by this ſign declared worthy

thy of Hell only, without any Redemption.

In *Aſſyria*, now *Arzeram* ſtands the moſt famous City *Ninive*, near the River *Tigris*, containing full threeſcore Miles in compaſs; they had a Cuſtom to ſell their Virgins, which were fair and moſt deſired, and tender the price into the common Treaſury. The homelier ſort were placed in Marriage with that Money, to thoſe which would accept of them for gain at leaſt, if not for Beauty.

Bermudas ISLAND.

THis Iſland having been formerly ſhunned by Travellers as moſt dangerous, and ſeldom ſeen by any, except againſt their Wills, reputed to be rather a hold and habitation of Devils, then any fit place for men to abide in; was diſcovered by Sir *John Gates*, and Sir *George Sommers* in the year 1609. they found there in great abundance,

Fiſh,

Fiſh, Fowl, Hogs, and other things for ſuſtenance of Man: but no people, nor any kind of Cattel; Sir *John*, and Sir *George* having with them 150 Men, abode there nine Months: Moſt of theſe Men afterwards returning for *England*, and making it known to the *Virginia*-Company, obtained a Charter from His Majeſty, and ſo hold it. In Mr. *Richard Moor* the Governours time, he having ſpent three years of his Government, for the moſt part Fortifying the Country, *&c.* A wonderful annoyance fell out by ſilly Rats: Theſe Rats coming at the firſt out of a Ship, few in number, increaſed in the ſpace of two years or leſs ſo exceedingly, that they filled not only thoſe places where they were firſt Landed. But ſwimming from place to place, ſpread themſelves into all parts of the Country: Inſomuch, that there was no Iſland, though ſevered by the Sea from all other Lands, and many Miles diſtant from the Iſles where the Rats had their Original,

but

but was peſtred with them. They had their neſts almoſt in every Tree, and in all places their Burrows in the ground (like Connies) to harbour in; They ſpared not the Fruits of Plants or Trees, neither the Plants themſelves, but eat them up. When we had ſet our Corn, they would commonly come by troops the night following, or ſo ſoon as it began to grow, and dig it up again. If by diligent watching any of it were preſerved till it came to earing, it ſhould then very hardly ſcape them; yea, it was a very difficult matter after they had it in their Houſes, to ſave it from them; for they became noyſome even to the perſons of Men. They uſed all diligence for the deſtroyng of them, nouriſhing many Cats wild and tame for that purpoſe; they uſed Ratsbane, and many times ſet fire on the Woods, ſo as the fire might run half a Mile or more before it were extinct. Every Man in the Country was enjoyned to ſet twelve traps, and ſome of their own accord ſet

near

near a hundred, which they viſited twice or thrice in a night; they trained up their Dogs to hunt them, wherein they grew ſo expert, that a good Dog in two or three hours ſpace, would kill forty or fifty Rats: and other means they uſed to deſtroy them, but could not prevail, finding them ſtill to increaſe againſt them, and continued with them till almoſt to the end of Captain *Tuckers* time (who was then Governour) but towards the end of his time it pleaſed God (by what means it is not well known) to take them away; inſomuch that Wild Cats and many Dogs that lived on them were famiſhed: Some have attributed this deſtruction of them to the encreaſe of Wild Cats, ſome to one thing, ſome to another; though none could poſitively conclude this, or that. It remaineth then, as we know God doth ſometimes effect his will without ſubordinate and ſecondary cauſes, and ſometimes

Captain *Tucker* ſucceeded Mr. *Moor* Governour, arriving in *May* 1616.

times againſt them: So we need not doubt but that in the ſpeedy increaſe and ſpreading of theſe Vermine, as alſo in the preſervation of ſo many of them by ſuch weak means as they then enjoyed, and eſpecially in the ſuddain removal of this great annoyance there was joyned with, and beſides the ordinary and manifeſt means, a more immediate and ſecret work of God.

In the Sommer Iſlands.

THere is the *Tertoys*, which they call a Turckle, which having ſome affinity and reſemblance with Fiſhes, Beaſts, and Fowls; They are in the ſhape of their body like a Crab-fiſh, and have four fins, they are as great as three or four men can carry, the upper part of them is covered with a great ſhell, which they call a Galley patch, weighing about half a hundred weight, the Fleſh that cleaveth to the inſide of this being Roaſted againſt the Fier, is

ex-

excellent Meat, almoſt like the Marrow of Beef, but the ſhell it ſelf harder then horn; ſhe hath alſo a ſhell on her belly not ſo hard, but being boyled it becometh ſoft, like the ſinews or griſtle of Beef, and good Meat. Theſe live in the Sea, ſpending the Spring time, and part of Sommer about theſe Iſlands, but the reſidue of the year, is not known where. They are like to Fowl in reſpect of ſmallneſs, and faſhion of their heads and necks, which are wrinckled like a Turkies, but white, and not ſo ſharp Billed. They alſo breed their young of Eggs which they lay. They reſemble Beaſts, in that their fleſh is like Veal, but more hard and ſolid, and they feed always upon graſs growing at the bottom of the water; neither can they abide any longer under water then they hold their breath, which the old ones will do long, but the young ones being chaſed to and fro, cannot continue two Minutes without coming up to breathe. Shortly after their firſt coming in, the Male and Female

male couple, which is there called Cooting; this they continue ſome three days together, during which time, they will ſcarce ſeparate though a Boat come to them, nor hardly when they are ſmitten. Not long after, the ſhe Turckle comes up by night upon ſome ſandy Bay, and further up then the water uſeth to flow, ſhe digs a hole with her Fin in the ſand ſome two foot deep, and there coming up ſeveral nights lays her Eggs; ſome half a buſhel (which are about the bigneſs of a Hens Egg, and round as a Ball, and each time covers them with ſand very curiouſly, ſo that a Man ſhall hardly find the place. Theſe Eggs (as it ſeems) are afterwards hatched by the heat of the Sun, and then by the providence of God (the means as yet unknown) are brought out of the Earth; for they could never perceive that ſhe returns any more to them, and yet in likelihood they remain not long in the Earth after they are hatched, becauſe (as is before ſaid) they cannot live

without breathing. Sometimes is ſeen the young ones no bigger then a Mans hand, which ſome Fiſh will devour. They grow ſlowly, and ſeem to have a very long life; they'l ſleep on the top of the Water, and were wont to ſleep often on the Land, till the Country was peopled; they will alſo live out of the Water ſome three weeks, and that without Meat, but mourn and pine away, they are very witty. Being on the Land turned upon their backs, they can no more without ſome help or advantage recover themſelves, by which means when they come on ſhore to lay their Eggs, they are eaſily taken, as alſo they are when they are Cooting. But otherwiſe they take them for the moſt part by night, making a great light in a Boat, to which they will ſometimes ſwim, and ſeldom ſhun; ſo that a Man ſtanding ready with a ſtaffe in his hand, at one end of which he hath a Socket, wherein is an Iron leſs then a Mans finger, four-ſquare and ſharp, with a line

line faſtned to it, he ſtriketh this Iron into the upper ſhell of the Turckle, it ſtrikes ſo faſt, that after ſhe hath a little tyred her ſelf by ſwimming to and fro ſhe is taken by it. They will live, the head being cut off four and twenty hours, ſo that if you cut the fleſh with a knife, or touch it, it will tremble and ſhrink away. There is no meat will keep longer either freſh or ſalt.

Out of the Deſcription of Great Britain, *theſe Stories following are Remarkable and Pleaſant.*

BRitain ſeated in the Ocean, hath her praiſes in honourable Eulogies: That *Britain* is the Seas High Admiral, and the Fortunate Iſland, whoſe Air is more temperate then *France*; whoſe Soil bringeth forth all Grain in abundance, whoſe Seas produce Orient Pearl, whoſe Fields are the

ſeat of a Summer Queen; her wildeſt parts free from wild Beaſts, and her chief City worthily named *Auguſta*: So as we may truly ſay with the Pſalmiſt, *Our Lives are fallen in pleaſant places; Yea, we have a fair Inheritance.*

To the Praiſe of this Iſland, are theſe following Verſes.

England, *fierce Land, Worlds Angle, fertile Art,*
Rich Iſle, thou needſt no other Countries Mart;
Each other Country yet thy ſuccour needs;
England, *Foyes Land, be free and Foyous long*
Free Race, free Grace, free kind, free Mind and Tongue,
Yet hands paſs tongues for free and Glorious Deeds.

KENT.

KENT.

Dover with the Caſtle is accounted by *Mathew Paris* the Monk, the Lock and Key to the whole Realm of *England*, fatal for the death of King *Stephen*, and ſurrender of King *John* therein hapning.

An accident hapned in the year 1586. the fourth day of *Auguſt*, in this County at *Mottingham*, a Town 8 miles diſtant from *London*, ſuddenly the ground began to ſink, and three great Elms thereon growing, were carryed ſo deep into the bowels of the Earth, that no part of them could any more be ſeen; the hole left in compaſs fourſcore yards about, and a line of 50 fathams plummed into it doth find no bottom.

The City of *Canterbury* hath been honoured with the Preſence and Coronations of King *John*, and Queen *Iſabel* his Wife; with the Marriages of King *Henry* the third, and of King *Edward*

the firſt; and with the Interments of *Edward* the Black Prince, King *Henry* the fourth, and of Queen *Joan* his Wife: King *Stephen* and *Maud* his Queen was buryed at *Feverſham*.

SUSSEX.

A Battel was fought at *Battle*, when the hazard of *England* was tryed in one days fight, and *Harold* the King gave place to his Conqueror by loſing his life among ſixty ſeven thouſand, nine hundred ſeventy four Engliſh men beſides; whoſe bloud ſo ſpilt, gave name to the place in French, *Sangue Lac*. And the Soil after Rain becoming of a reddiſh colour, cauſed *William* of *Newbery* to write, that if there fell any ſmall ſweet ſhowers in the place where ſo great a ſlaughter of the Engliſh was made, preſently ſweateth forth very freſh bloud out of the Earth, as if the evidence thereof did plainly declare the voice of bloud there ſhed, and cryed

ſtill

ſtill from the Earth unto the Lord.

William the Baſtard, Duke of *Normandy*, making his claim to the Crown of *England*, by Affinity, Adoption, and Promiſe, arrived at a Port in *Suſſex* called *Penſey*, with 896 ſhips furniſhed for War the 28*th.* of *September*, in the year 1066. And the 14th. of *October* following being *Saturday*, near *Haſtings* in the ſame County joyned Battel with *Harold* King of *England*, who in the Field Valiantly fighting, was there ſlain by the ſhot of an Arrow into his brains, and with him dyed his two Brethren, and 67974 men beſides. The place where they fought, ever ſince doth in Memory thereof bear the name of Battel, where the Heptarchy of the Saxons was brought to their laſt Period. Having all their Laws altered, their Nobles diſplaced, and all men diſherited, all ſeized into the *Normans* hand, who made himſelf Lord of all, and on the day of Chriſt, his Nativity in the ſame year, was Crowned at *Weſtminſter* King of

England, which he governed the ſpace of 20 years, 8 Months, and 16 days.

But Places of other Note in this County is, that from *Baſham*, Earl *Harold* taking the Sea for his delight, in a ſmall Boat was driven upon the Coaſt of *Normandy*, where by Duke *William* he was retained, till he had ſworn to make him King after *Edward* Confeſſors Death: which Oath being broken, the Baſtard arrived at *Penſey*, and with his Sword revenged that perjury.

SURREY.

THis County is ſtored with many Princely Houſes; yea, and five of His Majeſties ſo Magnificently built, that of ſome ſhe may well ſay, no Shire hath none ſuch, as is *None-ſuch* indeed. And were not *Richmond* a fatal place of *Englands* beſt Princes, it might in Eſteem be ranked with the Richeſt: For therein dyed the great Conqueror of *France*, King *Edward* the third, the beau-

beautiful *Anne* Daughter to *Charls* the Fourth, Emperour, and intirely beloved Wife to King *Richard* the ſecond; the moſt wiſe Prince, King *Henry* the ſeventh, and the Rareſt of her Sex, the Mirrour of Princes, Queen *Elizabeth*, the Worlds Love, and Subjects Joy.

In *Cherſey* Abbey King *Henry* the ſixth, who was depoſed and made away in the *Tower* of *London*, was firſt Interred without all Funeral Pomp; but for his holy life was imputed a Saint: and laſtly tranſlated, and Intombed at *Windſor*.

Hant-ſhire.

NEar *Ringwood*, from God and peoples ſervice, to Beaſt and Luxury, thirty ſix Pariſh Churches were converted and pulled down by the Conqueror, and thirty miles of circuit inforreſted for his Game of Hunting. Wherein his Sons, *Richard* and *Rufus*, with *Henry* the ſecond ſon to Duke *Robert*

bert his firſt, felt by haſty death the hand of Juſtice and Revenge: For in the ſame Forreſt, *Richard* by a blaſting of a peſtilent Air, *Rufus* by a ſhot taken for a Beaſt, and *Henry* as *Abſalom* hanged by a bough, came to their untimely ends. At ſo dear a rate the pleaſure of Dogs, and harbour for Beaſts were bought in the bloud of theſe Princes.

In the City of *Wincheſter* was *Richard* and *Rufus* Interred, their bones by Biſhop *Fox* were gathered and ſhrined in little gilt Coffers fixed upon a wall in the Quire, where ſtill they remain carefully preſerved.

The Wars betwixt *Maud* the Empreſs, intituled Lady of *England*, unto whom all the Nobility had ſworn Allegiance. And King *Stephen* Earl of *Bolloign* her Couſin German, was proſecuted with ſuch variable Fortunes in many conflicts on both parts, that *Stephen* himſelf was by her taken Priſoner, and retained in Irons with other extremities uſed. But the ſucceſs of War altering,

Maud

Maud the Empreſs to ſave her own life, adventured through the Hoſt of her Enemy, laid in a Coffin fained to be dead, and ſo was carryed in a Horſe-Litter from *Wincheſter* to *Lutegerſhall Vices*, and *Gloceſter*, and thence to *Oxford*, whence the year following ſhe eſcaped as dangerouſly by deceiving the Scout Watch in a deep Snow, *Anno* 1141.

Wight Iſland.

IT is reported that in the year 1176. and twenty three of King *Henry* the ſecond, that in this Iſland it rained a ſhower of bloud, which continued for the ſpace of two hours together, to the great wonder and amazement of the people that beheld it with fear.

Devonſhire.

FRom the Port of *Plymouth* Sir *Francis Drake*, that potent Man at Sea ſetting forth in the year 1577. In the ſpace

ſpace of two years and ten Months did compaſs the circle of the Earth by Sea.

Henry Holland, Grand-Child to *John Holland*, half Brother to King *Richard* the ſecond, ſiding with *Lancaſter* againſt *Edward* the fourth, whoſe Siſter was his Wife, was driven to ſuch miſery as it is reported, that he was ſeen all torn and bare-footed to beg his living in the Low-Countries: and laſtly his body was caſt upon the ſhore of *Kent* (as if he had periſhed by ſhipwrack:) ſo uncertain is Fortune in her endowments, and the ſtate of Man, notwithſtanding his great Birth.

Cornwall.

BEſides the abundance of Fiſh that do ſuffice the Inhabitants, the *Pilchard* is taken, who in great Skuls ſwarm about the Coaſt: whence being tranſported to *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, yield a yearly Revenue of gain unto *Cornwall*. There are Rocks that are not deſtitute of

of Gold nor Silver; yea, and Diamonds ſhaped and pointed Angle-wiſe, and ſmoothed by nature her ſelf, whereof ſome are as big as Walnuts, inferiour to the Orient only in blackneſs and hardneſs.

Memorable matters for Antiquity and ſtrangeneſs of ſight, are theſe, at *Boſkenna*, is a Trophy erected, which are eighteen ſtones placed round in compaſs, and pitched twelve foot each from others, with another far bigger in the very center. Theſe do ſhew ſome Victory there attained either by the *Romans*, or elſe King *Athelſtone*. At the foot of the Rocks near unto St. *Michaels* Mount, in the Memory of our Fathers were digged up Spear-heads, Axes, and Swords of Braſs wrapped in Linnen, the Weapons that the *Cimbrians* and ancient *Britains* anciently uſed.

There alſo the Wring-Cheeſe doth ſhew it ſelf, which are huge Rocks heaped one upon another, and the loweſt of them the leaſt, faſhioned like a Cheeſe

lying

lying preſſed under the reſt of thoſe Hills, which ſeemeth very dangerous to be paſſed under. But near to *Penſans*, and unto *Mounts-bay*, a far more ſtrange Rock ſtandeth; namely, *Main-Amber*, which lyeth mounted upon others of meaner ſize, with ſo equal a counterpoize, that a Man may move it with the puſh of his finger; but no ſtrength remove it out of his place.

Sommerſet-ſhire.

THis Country, beſides other Commodities in ſome places is inriched by Lead-mines, which yields great Plenty, the moſt Marchantable Commodity that is in *England*, and vented into all parts of the World: Some places are beautified with Diamonds, as St. *Vincent* Rock, whereof there is great plenty, and ſo bright of colour, as they might equalize *Indian* Diamonds if they had their hardneſs; yet being ſo many, and ſo common, they are leſs ſought

ſought after or commended.

In this Country is the City of *Bathe*, which takes name of the hot Baths: A place of continual concourſe for Perſons of all degrees, and almoſt of all diſeaſes: who by Divine Providence do very often find relief there, the Springs thereof by reaſon of their Mineral and ſulphurous paſſage, being of ſuch exceeding power and medicinal heat, as that they Cure and Conquer the rebellious ſtubbornneſs of corrupt humors.

At *Dunſtere*, where (as is reported) a great Lady obtained of her Husband ſo much Paſture Ground in common by the Town ſide, for the good and benefit of the Inhabitants, as ſhe was able in a whole day to go about bare-foot.

Wilt-ſhire.

Salisbury the chief City, in which every ſtreet almoſt hath a River running thorow in her midſt. The Cathedral a moſt rich Magnificent Church, where-

wherein are as many Windows as there are days in the year, as many caſt Pillars of Marble, as there are hours in the year: and as many Gates for entrance, as there are months in the year.

Aurelius Ambroſus *buryed at* Stonheng, *Anno* 500.

THis ancient Monument was erected by *Aurelius*, Surnamed *Ambroſus* King of the *Brittains*, whoſe Nobility in the Reign of *Vortiger* (his Countrys ſcourge) about the year 475. by the Treachery of the *Saxons*, on a day of parley were there ſlaughtered, and their bodys there Interred. In Memory whereof, this King *Aurel* cauſed this Trophy to be ſet up, Admirable to Poſterities. Both in form and quantity; the matter thereof are ſtones in great bigneſs, containing twenty eight foot and more in length, and ten in bredth: theſe are ſet in the ground by two and two;

and

and a third laid Gate-wiſe over-thwart faſtn'd with tenons & mortaſſes wrought in the ſame, which ſeem very dangerous to all that paſs there under. The form is round, and as it ſeemeth hath been circulated with three ranks of theſe ſtones: Many whereof are now fallen down, and the uttermoſt whereof containeth in compaſs three hundred foot by meaſure of aſſize. They all are rough, and of a gray colour, ſtanding within a Trench that hath been much deeper. In this place this foreſaid King *Aurelius*, with two more of the *Britiſh* Kings his Succeſſors have been buryed with many more of their Nobility: and in this place under little banks, to this day are found by digging bones of Mighty men, and Armour of large and ancient faſhion. Not far hence is ſeen the ruins of an old Fortreſs, thought by ſome to be built there by the *Romans*, when this Kingdom was poſſeſſed by their Emperours.

Bark-ſhire.

IN *Reading*, in the Collegiate Church of the Abbey, King *Henry* the firſt and Queen (lay both veiled and Crowned) with their Daughter *Maud* the Empreſs, called the Lady of *England*, were Interred, as the private Hiſtory of the place avoucheth.

But of far greater Magnificence and State is the Caſtle of *Windſor*: A moſt Princely Pallace and Manſion of His Majeſty. In this Caſtle was King *Edward* the third born, and here held at one and the ſame time Priſoners, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scotland*. Neither was it ever graced with greater Majeſty then by the Inſtitution of the moſt Honourable Order of the Garter, the invention thereof ſome aſcribe to be from a Garter falling from his Queen, or rather from *Joan* Counteſs of *Salisbury*, a Lady of an uncomparable beauty, as ſhe danced before him,

him, whereat the by-ſtanders ſmiling, he gave the impreſs to check all evil conceits: and in Golden Letters imbelliſhed the Garter with this French Poſie; *Honi ſoit Qui Maly Penſe.* The Princely Chappel of *Windſor* is graced with the bodies of *Henry* the *6th.* and *Edward* the *4th.* Kings of *England*; the one of *Lancaſter*, the other of *York*, as alſo King *Henry* the *8th.* lyeth there Interred.

Finch-hampſted: For wonder inferiour to none, where (as our Writers do witneſs) that in the year a thouſand one hundred, a Well boiled up with ſtreams of bloud, and fifteen days together continued that Spring, whoſe Waters made red all others where they came; to the great amazement of the beholders.

Middleſex.

London: This City doth ſhew as the Cedars among the other trees, being the ſeat of the *Britiſh* Kings, the Chamber of the *Engliſh*, the Model

of the Land, and the Mart of the World. For thither are brought the ſilk of *Aſia*, the ſpices from *Africa*, the balms from *Grecia*, and the riches of both the *Indies*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*. No City ſtanding ſo long in Fame, nor any for Divine and Politick Government may with her be compared.

In King *Johns* time a Bridge of Stone was made over *Thames*, upon nineteen Arches, for length, breadth, beauty, and building, the like again cannot be found in the World.

Eſſex.

IN the year 1581. an Army of Mice ſo over ran the Marſhes in *Dengey Hundred*, near unto *South-Minſter* in this County, that they ſhore the graſs to the very roots, and ſo tainted the ſame with their venemous teeth, that a great Murrain fell upon the Cattel which grazed thereon, to the great loſs of their owners.

Suffolk.

Suffolk.

RAlph Coggeſhall in the Monuments of *Colcheſter*, declareth that a Fiſh in all parts like a Man was taken near *Orford*, and for ſix Months was kept in the Caſtle: whence after he eſcaped, went again to the Sea.

As ſtrange, but moſt true, was a crop of Peaſe, that without tillage or ſowing grew in the Rocks, betwixt this *Orford* and *Aldebrough*, in the year 1555. when by unſeaſonable weather a great dearth was in the Land, there in *Auguſt* were gathered above one hundred Quarters, and in bloſſoming remained as many more, where never graſs grew, or Earth ever ſeen, but hard ſollid Rocks three yards deep under the roots.

Hereford-ſhire.

AT *Langley* in this Country was buryed *Richard* the ſecond, that un-

fortunate King, who in the Cell of Fryers Preachers was there firſt buryed: but afterwards removed and enſhrined at *Weſtminſter*: And in another *Langley*, near the *Eaſt* from thence was born that Pontifical *Breakſpear*, Biſhop of *Rome*, known by the name of *Hadrian* the fourth (and famous for his Stirrup-holding by *Frederick* the Emperour) whoſe breath was laſtly ſtopped by a fly that flew into his mouth.

Bedford-ſhire.

IN the year 1399. immediately before thoſe Civil Wars broke out between the Princes of *York* and *Lancaſter*. The River *Ouſe* near unto *Harwood* ſtood ſuddenly ſtill, and refrained to paſs any further; ſo that forward men paſſed three miles together on foot in the very depth of her channel, and backwards the waters ſwelled unto a great height, which was obſerved by the judicious, to fore-tell ſome unkind divi-

diviſion that ſhortly ſhould ariſe.

Buckingham-ſhire.

A *Shridge* Town hath been in great repute for the bloud (ſuppoſed out of Chriſts ſides) brought out of *Germany* by *Henry* the Eldeſt ſon of *Richard* King of the *Romans*, and Earl of *Cornwal*, whereunto reſorted great concourſe of people for Devotion, and Adoration thereof. But when the Sunſhine of the Goſpel had pierced through ſuch clouds of darkneſs: it was perceived apparently to be only Honey clarified and coloured with Saffron, as was openly ſhewed at *Pauls* Croſs by the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, the twenty fourth of *February*, 1538.

Oxford ſhire.

MEmorable places of Note, either for Actions therein happening,

or for their own famous eſteem, are the Roll-rich-ſtones ſtanding near unto *Eniſham*, in the *South* of this ſhire, a Monument of huge ſtones ſet round in compaſs, in manner of Stone-henge, of which fabulous Tradition hath reported forſooth, that they were Metamorphoſed from men, but in truth were there erected upon ſome great Victory obtained in the year 876.

Wood-ſtock is a moſt ancient and Magnificent Pallace, built to that glory by King *Henry* the firſt, and enlarged with a Labyrinth of many windings by King *Henry* the ſecond, to hide from his jealous *Juno*, his intirely beloved Concubine *Roſamond Clifford*, a Damoſel of ſurpaſſing beauty; where notwithſtanding, followed by a Clew of ſilk that fell from her lap, ſhe was ſurprized and poyſoned by Queen *Eleanor* his Wife: and was buryed at *God-ſtow* Nunnery, in the midſt of the Quire under a hearſe of ſilk, ſet about with lights.

Gloceſter-ſhire.

THe Inhabitants in ſome parts of this ſhire, injoy a private cuſtom to this day, that the Goods and Lands of condemned perſons fall unto the Crown, but only for a year and a day, and then return to the next Heirs, contrary to the cuſtom of all *England* beſides.

Gloceſter City: In this Church the unfortunate Prince, King *Edward* the ſecond under a Monument of Alablaſter doth lye, who being murdered at *Barkly* Caſtle, by the cruelty of *French Iſabel* his Wife was there Intombed. And not far from him another Prince as unfortunate; namely, *Robert Curthoiſe* the Eldeſt ſon of *William* the Conquerour, lyeth in a painted Wooden tomb in the midſt of the Quire, whoſe eyes were pluckt out in *Cardiff* Caſtle, wherein he was kept priſoner twenty ſix years, with all contumelious indignities, until through

through extream Anguiſh he ended his life.

Barkley Caſtle, where King *Edward* the ſecond was throughhis Fundament run into his bowels with a red burning ſpit.

Tewkesbury the fatal period of King *Henry* the ſixth his Government, and the wound of the *Lancaſtrian* cauſe; for in a Battel there fought in 1471. Prince *Edward* the only Son of King *Henry*, had his brains daſhed out in a moſt ſhameful manner, the Queen his Mother taken priſoner, and moſt of the Favourites ſlain and beheaded. And at *Alderley* a little Town ſtanding eight miles from the *Severn*, upon the hills to this day are found Cockles, Periwinckles, and Oiſters of ſollid ſtone: which whether they have been ſhell-fiſh and living Creatures, or elſe the ſports of Nature in her Works. Let the Natural Philoſophers diſpute and Judge.

Here-

Hereford-ſhire

OF rare Note in this ſhire are ſaid to be *Bone-well*, a Spring not far from *Richards* Caſtle, wherein are continually found little fiſhes bones, but not a fin ſeen: and being wholly cleanſed thereof, will notwithſtanding have again the like, whether naturally produced, or in veins thither brought, no man knoweth.

But more admirable was the Work of the Omnipotent in the year 1571. When the *Macley-Hill* in the *Eaſt* of the ſhire rouzed it ſelf out of a dead ſleep, with a roaring noiſe removed from the place where it ſtood, and for three days together travelled from her firſt ſite, to the great amazement and fear of the beholders: It began to journey upon the *7th.* day of *February*, being *Saturday*, at ſix of the Clock at night, and by ſeven the next morning had gone forty paces, carrying with it

ſheep

ſheep in their Coats, hedge-rows, and trees, whereof ſome were over-turned, and ſome that ſtood upon the Plain, are firmly growing upon the Hill; thoſe that were *Eaſt* were turned *Weſt*, and thoſe in the *Weſt* were ſet in the *Eaſt*: in which remove it overthrew *Kinnaſton* Chappel, and turned two Highways near a hundred yards from their uſual place, paths formerly trod. The ground thus travelling, was about twenty ſix Acres, which opening her ſelf with Rocks and all, bare the Earth before it four hundred yards ſpace without any ſtay, leaving that which was Paſturage in place of the Tillage, and the Tillage over-ſpread with Paſturage. Laſtly, over-whelmed her lower parts, mounted to an Hill of twelve Fathoms high, and there reſted her ſelf after three days travel; remaining his mark, that ſo laid his hand upon this Rock, whoſe power hath poyſed the Hills in his ballance.

Wor-

Worceſter-ſhire.

IN the midſt of the Quire in St. *Marys* Church in *Worceſter* City, reſteth the body of King *John* (the great withſtander of the Popes proceedings) under a Monument of white Marble in Princely Veſtures, with his Portraiture thereon according to life.

Warwick-ſhire.

Coventry City: The Citizens having highly offended their firſt Lord *Leofrick*, had their privileges infringed, and themſelves oppreſſed with many heavy Tributes, whoſe Wife Lady *Godiva* pitying their Eſtates, unceſſantly ſued for their Peace, and that with ſuch importunacy, as hardly could be ſaid whether was greater, his hatred, or her love; at laſt over-come with her continual interceſſions, he granted her ſuit upon an uncivil, and (as he thought)

an

an unacceptable condition (which was) that ſhe ſhould Ride naked through the face of the City, and that openly at high Noon-day: This notwithſtanding ſhe thankfully accepted, and performed the Act accordingly injoyed; for this Lady *Godiva* ſtripping her ſelf of all rich attire, let looſe the treſſes of her fair hair, which on every ſide ſo covered her nakedneſs, that no part of her body was uncivil to ſight: whereby ſhe redeemed the former freedom, and remiſſions of ſuch heavy Tributes.

At *Gofford* Gate in *Coventry*, did hang the ſhield-bone of a Wild-bore, far bigger then the greateſt Ox bone: with whoſe ſnout the great pit called *Swans-well* was turned up, and was ſlain by the famous *Guy*.

At *Leamington*, far from the Sea, a Spring of Salt water boileth up, and *Newenham Regis* moſt ſoveraign water againſt the Stone, green Wounds, Ulcers, and Impoſtumes, and drank with Salt looſeth, but with Sugar bindeth

the

the body, and turneth Wood into Stone.

Northampton-ſhire.

NOtwithſtanding the ſimple and gentle ſheep, of all Creatures the moſt harmleſs: are now become ſo Ravenous, that they begin to devour men, waſte fields, and depopulate houſes; if not whole Town-ſhips, as one merrily hath written.

Rutland-ſhire.

NEar the Lord *Harringtons* houſe *Burley*, ſtandeth *Okham* a fair Market-town, which Lordſhip the ſaid Lord Baron enjoyeth, with a Royalty ſomewhat extraordinary, which is this: If any Noble by birth come within the precinct of the ſame Lordſhip, he ſhall forfeit as an homage a ſhooe from the Horſe whereon he rideth, unleſs he redeem it at a price with Money. In witneſs

neſs whereof, there are many Horſe-ſhooes nailed upon the Shire-hall door, ſome of large ſize and ancient faſhion.

Leiceſter-ſhire.

KIng *Richard* the third, (*vid.*) Crouch-back *Richard* the Uſurper, who from the City of *Leiceſter* ſet forth in one day in great Pomp, and in battel-aray, to keep the Crown ſure upon his own helmet in a ſore fought field, yielded both it and his life, unto the Head and Hands of *Henry* of *Richmond* his Conquerour, and the next day was brought back like a Hog, naked and torn, and with contempt without tears obſcurely buryed in the Gray-Fryers in this City; whoſe ſuppreſſion hath ſuppreſſed the Plot place of his Grave, and only the Stone-Cheſt wherein he was laid (a drinking trough now for Horſes in a common Inn) retaineth the Memory of that great Monarchs Funeral: And ſo did a Stone in the

the Church and Chappel of St. *Maries*, incloſe the Corps of the proud and pontifical Cardinal *Wolſey*, who had prepared for himſelf a far more richer Monument.

Lutterworth: Where the famous *John Wickliffe*, *Englands* Morning-Star, diſperſed the clouds of all Papiſtical darkneſs, by preaching the Goſpel in that his charge, and ſtile of his Pen; ſo piercing in power, that the Man of ſin ever ſince hath been better known to the world.

Lincoln-ſhire.

THis Country affordeth great Plenty of Fowl and Fiſh, exceeding any other in the Realm, wherein at ſome times and ſeaſon of the year, hath been taken in Nets. In *Auguſt* at one draught, above three thouſand Mallards, and other Fowls of the like kind,

At *Harlaxton* was plowed up a brazen Veſſel, wherein was incloſed a Golden

Helmet of an ancient fashion, set with precious stones, which was presented to *Katherine* of *Spain*, Wife and Dowager to King *Henry* the eight.

At *Bullingbrooke* was King *John* poysoned by *Simon* a Monk of *Swynsted* Abbey, and of Queen *Eleanor*, wife to King *Edward* the first, the Mirrour of Wedlock, and Love to the Commons, who at *Harby* near *Bullingbrooke*, his Birth place, ended her life.

Nottingham-shire.

IN this Town are many strange Vaults hewed out of the Rocks, and those under the Castle of an especial note; one for the story of Christs passion engraven in the Walls, and cut by the hand of *David* the second, King of *Scots*, whilst he was therein detained prisoner. Another wherein the Lord *Mortimer* was surprized in the Non-age of King *Edward* the third ever since bearing the name of *Mortimers* Hole; these

theſe have their ſtairs and ſeveral rooms made artificially even out of the Rocks, as alſo in that Hill are dwelling Houſes with winding ſtairs, windows, chimneys, and room above room, wrought all out of the ſame Rock.

Darby-ſhire.

THings of ſtrange note are the hot water Springs burſting forth of the ground at *Buxton*, where out of the Rock within the compaſs of eight yards, nine Springs ariſe, eight of them warm, but the ninth very cold. Theſe run from under a fair ſquare building of free ſtone, and about threeſcore paces off, receive another hot Spring from a well, near unto which another very cold Spring bubled up, daily experience ſheweth they are good for the ſtomach and ſinews, and very pleaſant to bathe the body in. Not far thence is *Elden* hole, the Waters that trickle from the top of that Cave (which indeed is very

ſpacious, but of a low and narrow entrance) do congeal into ſtone, and hang as Ickles in the roof very white, and ſomewhat Chriſtal-like. And ſeven miles thence upon a Mounted hill, ſtandeth a Caſtle, under which there is a hole or Cave in the ground of a marvellous capacity, which is commonly called the Devils Arſe in the Peak.

Shrop-ſhire hath nothing remarkable.

The County Palatine of Cheſter.

Cheſhire having been made a Principality by *Richard* the 2d. and ſtyled himſelf Prince of *Cheſter*, King *Henry* the 3d. gave it to his eldeſt Son Prince *Edward*, againſt whom *Lewlin* Prince of *Wales* gathered a mighty Band, and with them did the Country much harm, even unto the Cities gates. With the like Skar Fiers it had oft times been afrighted, which thēy

they laſtly defenced with a Wall made of the Welſh mens heads, on the South ſide of *Dee* in *Hanbridge*.

Cheſter in the days of King *Edgar*, was in moſt flouriſhing Eſtate, wherein he had the Homage of eight other Kings, who rowed his Barge from St. *Johns* to his Pallace, himſelf holding the Helm as their Supreme.

Lancaſhire.

BY the civil Wars of *York* and *Lancaſter* was bred and brought forth that bloudy diviſion and fatal ſtrife of the Noble Houſes, which for many years together moleſted the peace and quiet of the Land, and defiled the earth with bloud: there were thirteen fields fought, and three Kings of *England*, one Prince of *Wales*, twelve Dukes, one Marqueſs, eighteen Earls, one Viſcount, and three and twenty Barons, beſides Knights and Gentlemen, loſt their lives in the ſame; yet at laſt, by the happy Mar-

Marriage of *Henry* the ſeventh, King of *England*, next heir to the houſe of *Lancaſter*, with *Elizabeth* Daughter and heir to *Edward* the fourth of the houſe of *York*; the White and red Roſes were conjoyned in the happy uniting of thoſe two divided Families.

York-ſhire.

HAlifax once called *Horton*, and touching the alteration of the name, this pretty ſtory is related of it; namely, that a Clerk (for ſo they call him) being far in Love with a Maid, and by no means either of long praiſes or large promiſes, able to gain like affection at her hands: when he ſaw his hopes fruſtrate, and that he was not like to have his purpoſe of her, turned his love into rage, and cut of the Maids head, which being afterwards hung upon an Ewe tree, common people counted it as an hallowed Relique till it was rotten: And afterward (ſuch was the credulity of

of that time) it maintained the opinion of reverence and Religion ſtill, for the people reſorted thither on Pilgrimage, and perſwaded themſelves, that the little veins that ſpread out between the bark and body of the Ewe-tree like fine threds were the very hairs of the Maids head: Hereupon it was called by this name *Haligfax*, or *Haly-fax*, that is, *Holy-hair*.

Under *Knaufbrough* there is a Well called Dropping-well, in which the Waters ſpring not out of the veins of the earth, but diſtil and trickle down from the Rocks that hang over it; it is of that vertue and efficacy, that it turns Wood into Stone; for what Wood ſoever is put into it, will be ſhortly covered over with a ſtony bark, and be turned into ſtone, as hath been often obſerved.

St. *Wilfrids* Needle, a place very famous in times paſt for the narrow hole in the cloſe vaulted room under the ground, by which womens honeſties

were wont to be tryed; for ſuch as were chaſte paſs through with much facility, but as many as had plaid falſe, were miraculouſly held faſt, and could not creep through.

The Weſt Riding of York-ſhire.

THoſe Mountains near unto *Richmond*, on the top whereof are found certain ſtones much like unto ſeawinkles, Cockles, and other Sea fiſh, which if they be not the wonders of Nature, we may deem to be the undoubted tokens of the general deluge, that in *Noahs* time over-flowed the whole face of the Earth.

Alſo the River *Swale*, among the Engliſh was reputed a very Sacred River, and Celebrated with an univerſal glory; for that (the Engliſh Saxons firſt embracing Chriſtianity) in one day above ten thouſand men, beſides a Multitude of Women and Children, were therein baptized unto Chriſt, by the hands of *Paulinus* Arch-biſhop of *York*. *The*

The North and Eaſt Riding.

PLaces of eminent Note, are *Whitby*, where are found certain ſtones faſhioned like Serpents, folded, and wraped round in a Reath, even the very paſtimes of Nature, who when ſhe is wearied (as it were) with ſerious works, ſometimes forgeth and ſhapeth things by way of ſport and recreation; ſo that by the credulous they are thought to have been Serpents, which a Coat or cruſt of ſtones had now covered all over, and by the prayers of St. *Hilda* turned to ſtones. And alſo there are certain fields here adjoyning, where Geeſe flying over fall down ſuddenly to the ground, to the great admiration of all men.

Ounsbery hill, beſides a Spring of Medicinable waters for the eyes, is a Prognoſtication unto her Neighbours, whoſe head being covered with a cloudy cap, preſageth ſome tempeſtuous ſtorms or ſhowers

ſhowers to follow. At *Huntly Nabe*, are ſtones found at the roots of certain Rocks, of divers bigneſs, ſo artificially ſhaped round by nature in manner of a Globe, as if they had been made by the Turners hand. In which (if you break them) are found ſtony Serpents, enwrapped round like a reath, but moſt of them headleſs.

The Biſhoprick of Durham.

THings of rare note obſerved in this ſhire, are three pits of a wonderful depth, commonly called the *Hell Kettles*, which are adjoyning near unto *Darlington*, whoſe waters are ſomewhat warm. Theſe are thought to come of an Earth-quake, which happened in the year 1179. whereof the Chronicle of *Tinmouth* maketh mention, whoſe Record is this, On *Chriſtmas-day* at *Oxenhall* in the Territory of *Darlington*, within the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, the ground heaved up aloft, like unto a high Tower,

Tower, and ſo continued all that day, as it were unmoveable until the Evening, and then fell with ſo horrible a noiſe, that it made all the Neighbour dwellers ſore afraid; and the earth ſwallowed it up, and made in the ſame place a deep pit, which is there to be ſeen for a teſtimony unto this day.

Of no leſs admiration are certain ſtones lying within the River *Weere*, at *Butterbee* near *Durham*, from whoſe ebb and low-water in the Summer, iſſueth a certain Salt reddiſh water, which with the ſun waxeth white, and growing into a thick ſubſtance, becometh a neceſſary ſalt to the uſe of the by-dwellers.

Weſtmorland nothing worth noting.

Cumberland.

THe Rivers in this Country feed a kind of Muskle that bringeth forth Pearl, wherein the mouth of the *Irt*, as they lye gaping and ſucking in dew, the Country people gather and ſell

ſell to the Lapidaries, to their own little, and the buyers great gain. But the Mines Royal of Copper, whereof this Country yieldeth much, is for uſe the Richeſt of all: at *Keſwick* and *Newland*, is the black lead gotten, whoſe plenty maketh it of no great eſteem, otherwiſe a Commodity that could hardly be miſſed.

At *Burgh* upon the ſand, was the fatal end of our famous Monarch King *Edward* the firſt, who there leaving his Wars unfiniſhed againſt *Scotland*, left his troubles, and ſoon miſſed life, to his untimely and ſoon lamented death.

And at *Salkelds* upon the River *Eden*, a Monument of ſeventy ſtones, each of them ten foot high above ground, and one of them at the entrance fifteen, as a Trophy of Victory, was erected. Theſe are by the by-dwellers called Long *Megg* and her Daughters.

Nor-

Northumberland.

THe chiefeſt Commodity that enricheth Country, is that which we call Sea-Coals, whereof there is ſuch plenty and abundance digged up, as they do not only return a great gain to the Inhabitants, but procure alſo much pleaſure and profit to others. No place of this Province vents forth ſo many of theſe Sea-Coals into other Regions as *New-Caſtle* doth.

The Inhabitants of *Morpeth* ſet their own Town on fire in the year 1215. in the ſpight they bare to King *John*, for that he and his Rutars over-ran theſe Countries.

Man Iſland.

THis Commodity makes this Iſland more happy then we are here, for the people are there free from all neceſſary commencements of Suits, from

from long and dilatory Pleas, and from frivolous Feeing of Lawyers. No Judge or Clerks of the Court take there any penny for drawing Inſtruments, or making of Proceſſes. All Controverſies are there determined by certain Judges, without writings or other Charges, and them they call Deemſters, and chuſe forth among themſelves. If any complaint be made to the Magiſtrate for wrongs either done or ſuffered, he preſently taketh up a ſtone, and fixeth his mark upon it, and ſo delivereth it unto the party Plaintiff, by vertue of which he both calls his adverſary to appearance, and to produce his Witneſſes. If the caſe fall out to be more litigious, and of greater conſequence than can eaſily be ended, it is then referred to twelve men, whom they term the Keys of the Iſland. And this Iſland is ſo well managed for matter of Rule and civil Diſcipline, that every man there poſſeſſeth his own in peace and ſafety. No man lives in dread or danger of loſing what he

he hath. Men are not there inclined to robbing, or thieving, or licentious living.

This Isle prohibits the customary manner of begging from door to door, detesting the disorders, as well Civil as Ecclesiastical of Neighbour-Nations. That which deserves to be committed to Memory, is, that the Women of this Country, wheresoever they go out of their doors, gird themselves about with the winding-sheet that they purpose to be buryed in, to shew themselves mindful of their Mortality; and such of them as are at any time condemned to dye, are sowed within a sack, and flung from a Rock into the Sea.

This Island is in length 29 Miles, the widest part is scarce nine Miles, the whole compass about, is fourscore and two Miles.

Holy Island.

THis Island from *East* to *West* is about two thousand two hundred and fifty paces, so that the circumference cannot be great.

Farn Isle.

THe bredth of this Isle is but five Miles, and the length no more; the whole circumference extends it self no further then to fifteen Miles.

Garnsey.

THis Isle lyeth in length from *Plimmouth-bay* South-west, to *Lancross de Anckers* North-east, thirteen Miles; in bredth from St. *Martins* point South-east, to the *Howe* North-west, nine miles; and is in circuit thirty six miles.

In this Isle is neither Toad, Snake, Adder, or any other venemous Creature;

ture, whereas *Jerſey* hath great plenty, their fields in the Summer time are ſo naturally garniſhed with Flowers of all ſorts, that a Man (being there) might conceit himſelf to be in a pleaſant Artificial Garden: Among the Rocks is found a hard ſtone, which we term Emerill. This ſtone is ſerviceable for many purpoſes, and many Trades, as Glaſiers, *&c.* but eſpecially for the Gold-ſmiths and Lapidaries, to cut their precious ſtones.

Jerſey.

THis Iſland is in length ten miles, and in bredth ſix miles, the whole circuit of the Iſland being thirty eight miles.

Pembroke-ſhire, in this ſhire nothing remarkable.

Caermarden-ſhire.

IN the ruins of *Carreg-Caſtle*, which ſtood mounted on a high hill, under which many Vaults and ſpacious Caves far into the ground are ſeen, wherein is thought the people unable to fight, were therein ſecured in time of their Wars. Where alſo is a Well, that in this place twice in four and twenty hours ebbing, and twice flowing, reſembleth the unſtable Motions of the main Sea.

Glamorgan-ſhire.

THings of ſtrange note, that in a Rock or Cliff upon the Sea-ſide, and Iſland of *Barry*, lying near the South-eaſt point of this Country, is heard out of a little chink, the noiſe as it were of Smiths at their work, one while the blowing of Bellows to increaſe the heat, then the ſtroaks of the hammer, and

ſound

ſound of the Anvil; ſometimes the noiſe of the Grind-ſtone in grinding of Iron Tools, then the hiſſing ſparks of Steel-gads, as they fly from their beating, with the puffing noiſe of flames in a Furnace.

More *Weſtward* from hence, upon the River *Ogmore*, and near unto *Newton*, in a ſandy plain about an hundred paces from *Severn*, there ſpringeth a Well, though not of the cleareſt water, whereat the flowing and fulneſs of the Sea can hardly any water be gotten, but at the ebb and fall of the Tide, it walloweth up a main.

And upon the ſame ſhore more *North* and by *Weſt*, on the top of a hill called *Minyd-Margan*, is erected a Monument inſcribed with a ſtrange Character, and as ſtrange a conceit held thereof by the by-dwellers, whoſe opinions are poſſeſſed, that if any Man read the ſame, he ſhall ſhortly after dye.

Monmouth.

OUr King *Henry* the V the great Triumpher over *France*, was born in *Monmouth*.

Brecknock-ſhire.

THe *Welſhmen* relate of a Prince named *Brechavius*, the Father of an holy off-ſpring, whoſe twenty four Daughters were all of them Saints.

From the top of a Hill, in *Welſh* called *Mounch-devuy*, or *Cadier Arthur*; if any man from the *North-eaſt* Rock caſt their Cloaks, Hats, and Staves, notwithſtanding will never fall, but with the Air and wind return back, and blow up; neither will any deſcend from that Cliff being ſo caſt, unleſs it be ſtone or ſome Metalline ſubſtance, affirming the cauſe to be the Clouds, which are ſeen to rack much lower than the top of that hill.

As

As ſtrange a tale is told of the Lake *Llynſavathan*, two Miles *Eaſt* from *Brecknock*, which at the breaking of her frozen Ice, maketh a fearful ſound like unto Thunder. In which place as is reported, ſometimes ſtood a fair City, which was ſwallowed up in an Earthquake, and reſigned her Stone-walls unto this deep and broad water.

Radnor-ſhire.

NEar *Knigton* a Market Town, is *Offaes Ditch* which runs along by the Mountain, which was a bound ſet to ſeparate the *Welſh* from the *Engliſh*.

A Law was made, that it ſhould be preſent death for the *Welſh* to paſs over the ſame.

Cardigan-ſhire.

IN *Tyui*, the *Beaver* hath been found, a Creature living both by land and water, whoſe ſtones the Phyſici-

ans hold in great price. His fore-feet are like unto a Dogs, but the hinder whole skinned as is the Gooſe, like Oars giving him ſwift motion in ſwiming, his tail broad and Griſtly, he uſeth a ſtern, wherewith on the ſudden he can divert his ſwift floating courſe.

Mount-Gomery-ſhire, nothing there remarkable.

Merioneth-ſhire.

HIlls there are ſo high, as it is affirmed by one, that ſhepherds upon their tops falling at odds in the Morning, and challenging the field for fight, before they can come together to try out the Quarrel, the day will be ſpent, and the heat of their fury ſhut up with their ſleep.

Denbigh-ſhire.

THis is worth obſerving, both for Admiration and Antiquity, that in the

the Pariſh of *Llan-ſunan* within this County, there is a place compaſs cut out of the main Rock by mans hand, in the ſide of a ſtony hill, wherein there be four and twenty ſeats to ſit in, ſome leſs, ſome bigger, where Children and young men coming to ſeek their Cattel, uſe to ſit, and to have their ſports. And at this day they commonly call it King *Arthurs* Round Table.

Flint-ſhire.

THis Country hath many ſhallow Rivers in it, but none of fame and note, but *Dee* and *Cluyde*. How be it there is a Spring not far from *Rudland* Caſtle, of great report and antiquity, which is termed *Holy-well*, and is commonly called St. *Winefrids Well*, of whom antiquity thus reporteth, that *Winefrid* a Chriſtian Virgin, very fair and vertuous, was doted upon by a young luſtful Prince or Lord of the Country, who not being able to rule his head-ſtrong affe-

ctions, having many times in vain attempted and tryed her chaſtity, both by rich Gifts, and large Promiſes, could not by any means obtain his deſires, he therefore (in a place of advantage) ſuddenly ſurprized and raviſhed her weak (yet reſiſting) body. After the deed done, the cruel Tyrant, to ſtop her crys and acclamations, ſlew her, and cut off her head, out of which place did ſuddenly ariſe a Spring that continueth to this day, carrying from the Fountain ſuch a forcible ſtream and currant, as the like is not found in Chriſtendom. Over the head of the Spring there is built a Chappel of Free-ſtone, with Pillars curiouſly wrought and ingraved, in the Chancel whereof, and Glaſs window, the Picture of the Virgin is drawn, together with the Memorial of her life and death. To this Fountain Pilgrims are accuſtomed to repair in their zealous, but blind devotion, and divers others reſort to Bathe in, holding firmly that the water is of much vertue.

There

There be many Red ſtones in the bottom of this Well, and much green Moſs growing upon the ſides, the ſuperſtition of the people holding that theſe Red ſpots in the ſtones were drops of the Ladies bloud, which all the water in the Spring can never waſh away, and that the Moſs about the Wall was her hair, which though ſome of it be give n to every ſtranger that comes, yet it never waſteth. But howſoever this be carryed for truth by the Tradition of time, the Moſs it ſelf ſmells exceeding ſweet.

Carnaervon-ſhire.

KIng *Edward* the ſecond was born at *Carnaervon*, in a Tower of the Caſtle; he was the firſt Prince of *Wales* of the Engliſh Line.

There are in this ſhire two Pools called the *Mears*, the one of which produceth great ſtore of fiſh, but all having only one eye; and in the other there is a moveable Iſland, which as ſoon as a man

man treadeth on, it forthwith floateth a great way off, whereby the *Welsh* are said to have often escaped, and deluded their Enemies assailing them.

Anglesea-Island.

THe length of this Island is twenty miles, in bredth seventeen miles, the whole circumference amounting towards seventy miles.

Out of Scotlands *General Description.*

THis Nations Original by some hath been derived from *Scota*, the supposed Daughter of the *Egyptian* King *Pharaoh*, that nourished *Moses*, who having marryed *Gaithelus*, the son of *Cecrops* (the Founder of *Athens*) who first seating in *Spain*, passed thence into *Ireland*, and lastly into *Scotland*, where his Wife *Scota* gave name to the Nation.

In

In this Country is the dark Wood *Caledonia*, famous for the Wild White Bulls that therein were bred, whoſe Manes were Lion-like, thick and curled, of nature fierce and cruel, and ſo hateful to Mankind, that they abhorred whatſoever was by them handled or breathed upon; but becauſe the fleſh was pleaſant and dainty to the mouth, the whole race of them is extinguiſhed.

It is Admirable, the report that is given of this Country, as to the plenty of Cattel, Fiſh and Fowl there abiding, fiſh ſo plentiful, that men in ſome places (for delight) on Horſe-back hunt Salmons with Spears, and a certain Fowl, which ſome call Soland-Geeſe, ſpreading ſo thick in the Air, that they even darken the Suns-light; of whoſe fleſh, feathers and Oil, the Inhabitants in ſome parts make great uſe and gain; yea, and even of fiſhes brought by them, abundant proviſion for Diet; as alſo of the ſticks (brought to make their Neſts) plentiful proviſion for fewel.

With

With theſe of Wonders, might be ſpoken of the Natures of thoſe two famous *Loughs*, *Lomand* and *Neſſa*, the latter whereof never freezeth in Winter, though never ſo extream, and the Waters of the other moſt raging in the faireſt and calmeſt weather, wherein alſo floteth an Iſland that removeth from place to place, as the wind forceth her ſpongeous and unfaſtned body. In *Buquhan* upon the banks of *Ratra* is a Well, whoſe trickling drops turn (in Piramidy wiſe) into hard ſtone, and another near *Edenbrough* that floteth with *Bitumen*. In *Dee* and *Done*, beſides the admired plenty of Salmons, is found a Shell-fiſh, called the Horſe-Muſcle, where Pearls are engendred moſt precious for Phyſick, and ſome of them ſo Orient, that they give no place to the choiceſt.

The Weſtern Iſlands lying ſcattered in the *Deucalidonia* Sea, were anciently ruled by a King of their own, whoſe maintenance was out of their common Coffers,

Coffers, and the Regal Authority never continued in lineal ſucceſſion; for (to prevent that) their Kings were not permitted to have Wives of their own, but might by their Laws accompany with other mens, as the like Law was in the other parts of *Scotland*, that the Virginity of all new Wives, ſhould be the Land-Lords prey, till King *Malcolme* enacted, that half a Mark ſhould be paid for Redemption.

More North, lie the Iſles of *Shetland*, where as *Tzetzes* fableth, the Souls of good men are ferryed into thoſe Elizian Fields that ever grow green, but their fictions intended only that the vertuous Souls of the dead paſſed the uttermoſt bounds of earthly abode, and attained to an over-pleaſing repoſe, and ever flouriſhing happineſs; which whether they borrowed from the Deſcription of Paradiſe, (taken both for a fair Garden, and the Souls happy reſt) is hard to define.

Out of the Deſcription of Ireland.

THe Manners and Cuſtoms of the Wild *Iriſh* are thus ſet forth by *Strabo.* The Inhabitants (ſaith he) of *Ireland* are more rude then the *Britains*, they feed upon the fleſh of men; yea, and think it a point of worth to eat their dead Parents, wantonly they accompany with Women, making no difference of other mens wives, their own Siſters, nor of their natural Mothers; but of theſe things (ſaith he) we have no certain witneſs of ſufficient credit. *Pomponius Mela* recordeth, that the *Iriſh* are uncivil, ignorant of Vertues, and void of Religion. And *Solinus* affirmeth, that after Victory they drink the bloud of the ſlain, and beſmear their own Faces therewith, ſo given to War, that the mother at the birth of a man-child, feedeth the firſt meat into her Infants mouth upon the point of her Husbands ſword,

and

and with heatheniſh imprecations, wiſheth that it may dye no otherwiſe then in War, or by ſword.

But from theſe ancient and barbarous manners, we will come to the conditions of their middle time, whom *Giraldus Cambrenſis* deſcribeth as followeth. The *Iriſh* (ſaith he) are a ſtrong and bold people, Martial and Prodigal in War; nimble, ſtout and haughty of heart; careleſs of life, but greedy of glory; courteous to ſtrangers, conſtant in Love, light of belief, impatient of injury, given to fleſhly luſts, and in enmity implacable. At the baptizing of their Infants, their manner was, not to dip their right arms into the water, that ſo (as they thought) they might give a more deep and uncurable blow, never calling them by the name of their Parents whileſt they lived together, but at their death took it upon them: Their Women nurſed not their Children they bare, and they that nurſed others, did affect and love them much more than their own.

So

So much were they given to Fantaſtical conceits, that they held it very ominous to give their Neighbours Fire upon *May-day*, to eat an odd Egg; endangered the death of their Horſe; And before they caſt in their ſeed, they ſent ſalt into the field; to hang up the ſhells in the roof, was a preſervative of the Chickens from the Kite; to ſet up green boughs at their doors in the month of *May*, increaſed their Kines Milk, and to ſpit upon Cattel, they held it good againſt Witchery, whereof *Ireland* was full.

Superſtitious Idolatry among the Wild *Iriſh* was common, yielding divine honour unto the Moon after the change, unto whom they both bowed their knees, and made ſupplications, and with a Loud Voice would thus ſpeak unto that Planet, *We pray thee leave us in as good Eſtate as thou foundſt us.* Wolves they did make as their *God-ſis*, terming them *Chari Chriſt*, and ſo thought themſelves preſerved from their hurts;

hurts, the hooſs of dead Horſes they accounted and held Sacred: About childrens necks they hung the beginning of St. *Johns* Goſpel, a crooked nail of an Horſe ſhooe, or a piece of a wolves-skin, and both the ſucking Child and Nurſe were girt with Girdles finely plated with Womans hair; ſo far they wandred into the ways of errour, in making theſe arms the ſtrength of their healths.

Their Wives were many, by reaſon of Divorcements, and their Maids marryed at twelve years of Age, whoſe Cuſtoms were to ſend to their lovers, bracelets plated, and curiouſly wrought of their own hair, ſo far following *Venus* in the knots of theſe allurements. The men wore Linnen ſhirts exceedingly large, ſtained with Saffron, the ſleeves wide, and hanging to their knees, ſtrait and ſhort Truſſes plated thick in the skirts, their Breeches cloſe to the thighs, a ſhort skeine hanging point down before, and a Mantle moſt times caſt over their heads. The women wore their

hair plated in curious manner, hanging down their backs and ſhoulders from under foulden wreaths of fine Linnen, rolled about their heads, rather loding the wearer then delighting the beholder; for as the one was moſt ſeemly, ſo the other was unſightly, their necks was hung with Chains and Carkaneths, their Arms wreathed with many Bracelets, and over their ſide garments the Shag Rug Mantles, purfled with a deep fringe of divers colours, both Sexes accounting idleneſs their only liberty, and eaſe their greateſt riches.

In Wars they were forward, and fought with Battle-axes, whoſe bearers were called *Galloglaſſes*, the common ſouldier, but lightly armed, who ſerved with darts and ſharp skeines, their Trumpet was a Bag-pipe, and word for encounter *Pharroh*, which at the firſt Onſet with great acclamation they uttered, and he that did not, was taken into the Air, and carryed into the Vale of *Kerry*, where tranſformed (as they did believe) he

he remained until he was hunted with hounds from thence to his home.

For the dying and dead, they hired Women to mourn, who expoſtulated with the ſick, why he would die; and dead, at his Funeral ſuch out-crys were made, ſuch clapping of hands, ſuch howlings, and geſtures, that one would think their ſorrows unrecoverable, holding the opinion of *Pythagoras* for their ſouls departed.

Their Diet in neceſſity was ſlender, feeding upon Water-creſſes, Roots, Muſhrooms, Shamroh, Butter tempered with Oatmeal, Milk, Whey; yea, and raw fiſh, the bloud being cruſhed out; their uſe was alſo to let their Kine bloud, which ſtanding a while, and coming to Jelly, with Butter they did eat as a very good diſh.

Out of the Deſcription of the Civil Wars fought in England, Wales, *and* Ireland.

FRance felt the heavy hands of *Edward* and *Henry* our Engliſh Kings, when the one of them at *Poictiers* took Priſoners *John* King of *France*, and *Philip* Sirnamed the hardy, his ſon; the other(*Henry* the fifth) at *Azincourt* in a bloudy battel took and ſlew four thouſand Princes, Nobles, Knights and Eſquires, even all the flower of *France*, as their own writers have declared. And at *Paris* the Crown of *France* was ſet upon *Henry* the *6th.* his Head, homage done unto him by the *French*, that Kingdom made ſubject, and their *Flower deluces* quartered with our Lions of *England.*

An enterprize remaining freſh in Memory, of *Philip* late King of *Spain*, againſt our Dread Soveraign Queen *Elizabeth*, in

in the year 1588. attempting by his invincible Navy as he thought, and ſo termed, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Medina Celi*, which with great Pride and Cruelty was intended againſt us, arrived on our Coaſts to *Englands* Invaſion and Subverſion, had yet nevertheleſs, here in the narrow Seas, the one part of his Fleet diſcomfited, taken, and drowned, and the other part forced to their great ſhame, in poor Eſtate, to make a fearful and miſerable flight about the Coaſt of *Ireland* homeward, ſo that of 158 great ſhips furniſhed for War, came to their own Coaſt of *Spain* but few; and thoſe ſo torn and beaten by the Engliſh Canons, that it was thought they were unſerviceable for ever, and eleven of their Enſigns or Banners prepared for Triumph and Pride in Conqueſt, were contrariwiſe to their diſhonour ſhewed at *Pauls Croſs*, and in other places of this Realm.

Out of the Deſcription of the Turkiſh EMPIRE.

WE will take notice of their Religion, how it is a meer Couzenage thruſt upon the ſilly people by the impious ſubtilty of one *Mahomet*, whoſe ſtory is well worth our knowledge, and may cauſe us to commiſerate the deſperate Eſtate of thoſe ignorant, yet perverſe and bloudy Antichriſtians.

His place of Birth is queſtioned, whether he were a *Cirenick*, an *Arabian*, or *Perſian*, it is not yet fully decided; certain enough it is he was of baſe Parents, his Father (ſome ſay) a Worſhipper of Devils, and his Mother a faithleſs Jew, betwixt them they ſent into the World a pernicious deceiver (which none but two ſuch Religions could have made up.) In the year 597. when he had been for a while thus inſtructed by his di-

diſtracted Parents, poverty and hope to improve his Fortunes, perſwaded him from his Native ſoil, to live for another while among true profeſſed Chriſtians, where he received ſo much knowledge of the Word, and light of the Goſpel, as to pervert it to his deſtruction, and ruine of many Millions of ſouls.

In his firſt adventurous travels abroad, he fell into the hands of theeviſh *Saracens*, which ſold him to a Jewiſh Merchant, and he imployed him to drive his Camels through *Egypt*, *Syria*, *Paleſtine*, and other forrain Countries, where he ſtill gathered farther inſtructions of that truth which he intended to abuſe. His wickedneſs firſt brake forth into fraud, open Theft and Rapine, and other ſins of higheſt rank, in which he continued and ſeduced others, till the death of his Maſter, and after marryed his Aged, but rich Miſtreſs.

He had means now to act his malicious purpoſes, and wealth to countenance his exceeding Pride, which would not be

ſatisfied with a lower Ambition, then to be called a Prophet of God. This he began to practice, by the Counſel of one *Sergius* a Monk, who being caſt out for Hereſie from *Conſtantinople*, betook himſelf into *Arabia*, and joyned in with *Mahomet* to make up this miſchief perfect: ſee now their Juggling. There wanted no craft betwixt them, to make uſe of his worſt actions to gull the ſimple. For when by his debaucht drinking and gluttony, he was fallen into an Epilepſie, and in his fits lay (Bear like) grovelling and foaming upon the Earth, as one without ſenſe; he pretended an Exta-like ſwoon, wherein his ſoul was wrapped from his body, in which he converſt with *Gabriel* an Angel from Heaven. To make this familiarity with God the more to be believed, he had bred up a Dove to take her meat from his ear, which he moſt blaſphemouſly profeſſed to be the Holy Ghoſt, who in ſuch times and in that ſhape infuſed the propheſies which he was to preach. Laſtly, what they

they in their wicked fancies had conceived, and meant to propagate, they digeſted into a Volume, and called it the Alcoran.

For this too they had a trick, that it might ſeem to have been ſent from Heaven into the hands of *Mahomet*; and to this purpoſe he had himſelf fed up a tame Bull, which by cuſtom became ſo familliar, that no ſooner he heard the voice of his Maſter, but he would ſtraight run, caſt the head in his lap, and uſe his wanton dalliance as with a Fellow. Betwixt the horns of this Bull, had he faſtned the *Alcoran*, and conveyed him into a by-place, near where he had aſſembled the Multitude at a ſet time, to expect a wonderful Miracle from Heaven that might confirm his Prophecy. The Scene thus ordered, on the ſudden he lift up his voice, and made a loud cry, which no ſooner the beaſt heard, but he brake his way through the Preſs, over-turned many of the Spectators, which now ſtood at a gaze, and gent-

gently laid his horns and book in the bosom of this falſe couzener, which he with much ceremony, and feigned Reverence received, and in their preſence opening the Volume, began to interpret the chief of their Laws, which for hereafter they were to obſerve.

Circumciſion he allowed, and with the old Law forbad Swines fleſh, that he might with more eaſe lead on ſuch as were Jewiſh; he ſuffered himſelf to be baptized by *Sergius*, that the Chriſtian too might have in ſome meaſure his content: *Moſes* and our Saviour he denyed not to be great Prophets, but that neither party might emulate the greater obſervance of other, and indeed eſpecially that his own might ſeem new, and yet take place from both, he changed the circumſion of the Jews from the eighth day, and multiplyes baptiſm, which can be conferred but once for all, upon the true believer. For the like reaſon of difference with other Nations and Sects, he left

left both the Jews Sabbath, and *diem Chriſtianorum Dominicum*, and commands his holy ceremonies to be celebrated on the *Friday*; for ſo it was, when he Bull beſtowed on him his *Alcoran*. Before they enter the Temple, they waſh all the unclean parts of their bodies, and then to prayer, which muſt be performed five times in a day with their face toward the *South*. They have a Months faſt too once every year, but it is obſerved only for the day, for they may, when the Sun is down, redeem it with what gluttony they pleaſe; Wine is forbidden, only for a ſhew that he might not ſeem to have loved that which (he was guilty to himſelf) had brought him into his Epileptical fits. Briefly, what he knew would beſt agree with the brutiſh deſires of the people, that he took order ſhould be confirmed by his Laws, four or five Wives to every Husband, and as many Concubines as they could maintain. For their bliſs after life, he propoſed no inviſible delights

lights which over reacht their understanding, but proportioned to each of their ſenſual thoughts. And promiſed to thoſe which would keep his Law a Paradiſe of all kinds of pleaſure, which they themſelves moſt affected, to the covetous wealth, to the ambitious Honours, to the gluttonous Meats, to the Virgins rich attire, and embraces of Angels, the poor ſouls were never ſo fitted; and when he had thus for a long time diſcourſed over his *Alcoran*, he took a yoak from *Sergius*, and put it upon the Bulls neck; for it was fore-told by an Inſcription brought by his door, that whoſoever could yoke the Bull, it ſhould be a ſign to declare the man, as one ſent from God, to govern his people.

This huddle of Miracles put the Gazers beyond all pauſe, ſo that in an inſtant they cryed him up King, and held his companion in Reputation of a minor Prophet, called themſelves *Muſulmanni*; true believers, which the *Turk* ſtill affects,

ſects, rather than his right name of *Turk*, which imports baniſhment, and unpraids him the diſgrace of his Original.

And now he hath paſt the difficulty of his attempt, an eaſie matter to draw on Millions of followers, ſuch as would like that Religion beſt which baulkt not their pleaſures; yet at laſt he met with an end anſwerable to his beginning, for he was poyſoned by ſome of his own Family.

He had long before propheſied, that he ſhould be wonderfully conveyed to Heaven, and to make good his Fraud, had framed an Iron Cheſt for his Sepulchre, which he purpoſed ſhould have been held up by force of a Load-ſtone placed in the top of the Temple, and by this means have appeared to the beholder to hang in the Air without any ſupport. But this trick (it ſeems) was prevented by death, yet they expected ſtill his aſcent to Heaven, till he ſtank upon Earth, ſo that at laſt they were forced to convey him into his Iron Coffin,

which

which remains to this day in *Mecha* a City of *Perſia*, and is viſited by the *Turks*, as the Sepulcher of our Saviour at *Jeruſalem* by Pilgrim-Chriſtians.

China.

THis Kingdom is in the utmoſt bounds *Eaſtward* of the *Eaſt India*, and therefore lyes fartheſt remote from Chriſtendom; the *Chinoyſe* do much exceed us for ample Cities, and multitude of Inhabitants: It is now a vaſt Empire, and without doubt, as they are infinitely populous, ſo they are proportionably Rich, beyond any other Nation of the World. Their principal Commodities are Silks and Sugars; yet beſides theſe, they ſend forth Wool, Cotton, Olives, Metals, Rhubarb, Honey, Purſlain diſhes, Camphire, Ginger, Pepper, *&c.* Musk, Salt great ſtore.

The men are in their ſeveral imployments infinitely laborious, and ingenuous:

ous: it is very rare to ſee any of them in a ſtrange Country, nor will they eaſily admit a ſtranger far into theirs; they are addicted much to Manual Arts, for they have excellent practick Wits, and indeed for that go beyond any other Nation: Much quarrel hath been about the invention of Guns and Printing, which ſeveral people have been ambitious to take to themſelves, as the Maſter-piece of Mans wit; but without doubt they were both uſed here, long before any of Europe pretended to the knowledge of either. In their writings, they make not their Lines from the Right hand to the left, as the *Hebrews*, nor from the left to the right as we do, but from the top to the bottom of the page, and uſe all one Character through the whole Kingdom. Their ſpecial skill, which we much admire, but cannot imitate, is in making the Purſlain diſhes white as very Snow, and tranſparent as Glaſs, formed up only of Cockles found in the Sea-ſhore, mixt with

with Egg ſhells, but lye buryed in the Earth many years before they come to perfection, and are ſeldom took up by the ſame Artificer, which kneads them, but are left as a portion to ſome of his Poſterity.

When they travel over the Plains, they uſe a kind of Coach, yet not drawn with Horſes or other Beaſt, but driven with the Wind under-ſail as a Bark on the Sea, which the people are as perfect to guide which way they pleaſe, as the Mariner is to direct his courſe unto any Coaſt whither he is bound; as they ſail upon Land, as if it were Sea; ſo they dwell as frequent upon the Sea, as if it were Land; for they have an incredible number of ſhips and Boats, which are in many places ranked like ſtreets upon the Waters, and filled with Inhabitants, ſuch as are here born, live, traffick, marry, and die. Mr. *Purchas* Reports that upon one River from *Nanquin* to *Paquin*, they are thus ordered for three hundred leagues. No marvel then, if

their

their number exceed any part proportionable of the whole Earth, ſince their Land is not ſufficient, but is forced to borrow room out of the Sea, for their habitation. Yet are they all governed by one Monarch, whom they call the Lord of the World, and Son to the Sun. In matters of State they are very Politick, in Peace wary, and in War Valiant, crafty and excellent Engineers.

Their Laws are for the moſt part juſt, and ſeverely executed, eſpecially againſt idle drones which ſet not a hand to advance their State, or maintain themſelves; they will not cheriſh the very blind by Alms, ſince without eyes a man may be fit for ſome corporal imployment; but to the maimed and lame, they deny not a charitable maintenance; the Son is bound to exerciſe his Parents occupation, ſo that no pretenſe almoſt is left for Wonderers: and briefly, as far as humane Laws can provide, all other vain occaſions, for miſexpence of time are taken off; for

within the Cities no ſtews are allow'd, or lewd perſons to withdraw them, Adultery is puniſhed with death, but yet they have liberty to take many Wives, one they keep at home, the reſt are diſpoſed of abroad, where they beſt pleaſe. Their Marriages they chiefly ſolemnize at the New Moon, and for the moſt part in *March*, which begins their year.

For their Religion, they are *Gentiles*, but have a confuſed knowledge of God, Heaven, and the Creation: When they would decipher their great God, they expreſs him by the firſt Letter in their Alphabet, and in their Devotions; they worſhip him as their chief (but not only) preſerver, for they have their prayers to the Sun, Moon, Stars, and to the Devil himſelf, that he would not hurt them. Their Prieſts are diſtinguiſhed into the black and White Friers as we call them, for they much reſemble Friers in their courſe of life, ſome are cloathed in White, their heads ſhorn, and their Victuals in common; others in black,

black, long hair, and live apart, neither are marryed, but both take their liberty to live obſcurely, as the debaucheſt ſwaggerers.

The chief of the Cities is *Paquin*, where the King hath his continual Reſidence, his Pallace here is compaſſed with a Triple wall, carrys the bulk and face of a fair Town, for indeed his retinue are no fewer then might well people a large City, among the reſt he hath 6000 Eunuchs daily attending, ſuch as their own Parents have emaſcul'd in their Infancy, to make them capable of this Court preferment. The ſeat Imperial was heretofore at *Nanquin*, where ſtill remains a Golden teſtimony of her paſt glory. It is a fair City thirty miles in compaſs, ſeated nine leagues from the Sea upon a fair Navigable River, where there Rides commonly at leaſt 10000. of the Kings ſhips, beſides Merchants; it hath three brick walls, the ſtreets are ſix miles in length, of a proportionable breadth, and trimly paved.

The *Metropolis* is *Quinſay* or *Sunkien*, the largeſt City in the world; for it contains 100 miles in compaſs, it is ſeated in a low and Fenny ground, is ſubject to floods, and hath been forced in very many places, to erect bridges for free paſſage from one ſtreet to another; there are in all 12000. built of ſtone, and moſt of them ſo high, that a good ſhip may ſtrike under them with full ſail, each of them hath its ten for a night guard. The Inhabitants of this City live luxuriouſly, eſpecially their Women, who are much more comely then their men; yet all of them almoſt eat both Horſe and Dogs fleſh. Toward the South part of the City, there is a great lake about 24 miles in circuit, in the midſt ſtand two Iſlands, whither the chief Nobilty repair and invite their friends to Solemnize their Marriage, and have in each a ſtately Pallace erected, furniſhed ſufficiently with all fitting Ornaments for a Wedding jollity. In many parts of the City there are publick

places

places of Receipt; for ſuch as ſuſtain any misfortune by fire, there they may lodge their Goods ſafe upon a ſuddain caſualty, till they can make better proviſion.

In each Province the Cities ſtand ſo thick, and are ſo populous, that they all ſeem to be as one, one as well for their continued building almoſt as their faſhion of building; for they all obſerve the ſame form, and diſpoſe their ſtreets alike, two broad, croſſing each other in the middle in ſo ſtrait a line, that the eye may reach clean from one end to the other.

The Revenues of the whole Empire and number of Inhabitants, are not eaſily to be reckoned. Yet this in brief, he hath ſubject under him 70 Crowned Kings, gathers up yearly 120 Millions of Crowns, ſtirs not into the field without 300000 foot, and 200000 horſe.

Out of the Deſcription of the Kingdom of TARTARY.

THeſe *Tartaryans*, for brutiſh Cuſtoms, were grown odious to the more civil parts of the World, and as (*Herod* in his fourth Book of Hiſtories delivers) were wont to ſing their Parents to the Grave, invite their beſt Friends to Feaſt with their Fathers fleſh, and uſe his Scull, as a cup to drink in at their laſcivious banquets. Who more the *Axiaca*, who quenched their thirſt with the bloud of him, whom they firſt ſlew, as it guſhed warm from his wounds; who more fooliſh proud than the *Agathyrſt*, who were uſed to mend their beauty by a deformed painting, and ugly ſtaining of their bodies with motly colours.

You ſhall have here their Character, which is given by moſt that deſcribe them, to have ill faſhioned bodies, anſwer-

ſwerable to their rude minds, fit houſes for ſo unclean gueſts.

Their Stature is different. The moſt part have large ſhoulders, a broad face, with a crooked noſe, deformed countenance, ſwarthy colour, hollow eyes, hairy and untrimmed beard, and head cloſe ſhaved. Their ſpeech is boiſterous, and clamorous, their noiſe in ſinging, like the yell of Wolves, and endurance of hunger, thirſt, heat, cold and watching equals them (in ſtrength of body) to the moſt able beaſt, for it exceeds the common power of a man. Their luſt is without Law, for they except no kindred, but their own Mothers, Daughters, and Siſters. No ſpecies, for they mix with beaſts; nor ſex, for they are unſatiate *Sodomites*; and yet take liberty for as many Wives which they can maintain, which (contrary to our civil courſes) they buy of their Parents, inſtead of receiving Dowries. Their meat is the raw fleſh of horſes, without regard how they were killed, or what diſeaſes they dyed;

ſometimes they ſuck bloud from the living, to appeaſe their hunger and thirſt, if (in a journey) they be diſtreſſed for want of food.

Cities they have but few, nor houſes other then moveable Tents made of Beaſts skins, which they pitch up by great multitudes in the form of a Town, and thoſe are called hordes: when the Graſs is once eaten bare, and the ground yields not meat for their Cattel, they trudge with bag and baggage to another quarter, and ſo in courſe they wander through the vaſt Deſarts unſetled, and indeed impatient to be ſetled, or rather impriſoned (as they take it) within any bounded compaſs, having the wide world to roam in: Their chief Arms are Bow and Arrows, which they uſe moſt on Horſe-back, for their moſt ſpeedy flight, and have them commonly ſtrongly poyſoned, for the more ſure miſchief to the foe; their ſtratagems are downright fraud, and breach of truce, for they keep no faith with an Enemy, regard not

not any compact made upon terms of peace, but follow their own ſenſe, and commit what out-rages they can with leaſt danger to themſelves.

Their Religion is anſwerable to their vile cuſtoms; Some are Pagans, others Mahometans, yet will not be called *Turks*, but *Berſemany*, and their chief Prieſt *Seyd*, whom they reverence more then their Maker, and admit none ſhall touch his hand but their Kings; and theſe too with an humble geſture, their Dukes aſpire not above his knee, nor the Nobles higher then his feet, the reſt are happy if they can but reach at his garment, his Horſe, his any thing; ſo ſimple are they in their ſuperſtition. And thus have they continued either Atheiſts or falſe Idolaters, ever ſince the firſt entrance upon this Kingdom in the year 1187. Before they were not eſteemed a Nation at all, but wild people, without Law or reaſon almoſt, who lived in the open fields, and converſed with no other then their own heards of Cattel.

They

They ceaſe not to commit continual Murthers and Rapines upon the Countries adjoyning, with an inveterate hate to ſuch as profeſs the Name of Chriſt, inſomuch, that they have engaged themſelves to pay yearly three hundred Chriſtians, as tribute to the great *Turk*, which number they draw out of *Polonia*, *Ruſsia*, *Tituania*, *Walachia*, and part of *Muſcovia*.

A

GENTLEMAN

In his Travels

TO

BOHEMIA,

Hath theſe Rare Obſervations following.

AFter he had left *Hambrough*, he was carryed (as he ſaith) day and night in Waggons to an ancient Town called *Heldeſhim*, it ſtandeth in *Brunſwick*-Land, and yet it belongeth to the Biſhop of *Collin*, where he did obſerve in their Kirk or Cathedral Church, a Crown

Crown of Silver 80 foot in compaſs, hanged up in the body of the Church; In the circuit of which Crown were placed 160 Wax Candles, the which at Feſtival days, or at the Celebration of ſome high Ceremonies are lighted.

Moreover there he ſaw a Silver Bell in their ſteeple of thirty pound weight, and the Leads of their ſteeple ſhining and ſparkling with the Sun-beams; they did affirm to him to be Gold, the truth of which he doubted.

From thence in his Travels, he came to a Town called *Halverſtadt*, which belongs to a Biſhop ſo ſtyled, who is Duke *Chriſtian* Brother to the now Duke of *Brunſwick*, a long *Dutch* mile (or almoſt ſix Engliſh) is a ſmall Town called *Groning* belonging to the Duke: In which place he obſerved,

Firſt a moſt ſtately Pallace built with a beautiful Chappel, ſo adorned with the Images and Forms of Angels and Cherubims, with ſuch exquiſiteneſs of Arts beſt Induſtry of Carving, Graving,

Guild-

Guilding, Painting, Glazing, and Paving, with ſuch ſuper-excellent Workman-ſhip of Organs, Pulpit, and Font, that for Curioſity and admirable Rareneſs, all the buildings (he ſaith) and Fabricks that ever he beheld, muſt give it preheminence; he confeſſeth that *Henry* the ſevenths Chappel at *Weſtminſter*, Kings Colledge Chappel in *Cambridge*, and *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, are beyond it in height and Workman-ſhip of Stone; for indeed this Chappel is moſt of Wood, Gippe, and Plaiſter of Paris, but it is ſo guilded, as if it had been made in the Golden age, when Gold was eſteemed as Droſs, ſo that a man had need to wear a vaile over his dazeling eyes, or elſe he can hardly look upon it.

In this Church there is no Service: If the painted Pulpit could preach, the Images might (perhaps) have a Sermon now and then, for ſcarce at any time there comes any body into the Chappel, but a fellow that ſhews the beauty of it for 2*d.* or 3*d.* a piece. In

In the ſame houſe, in a place or Celler built of purpoſe, is a great Tun, or Veſſel of Wood, that was ſeven years in making, and was uſed to be filled with Rheniſh-Wine, it is ſaid to be twice as big as the Veſſel at *Heidelberg*, and the hoops of it are twelve inches thick, the ſtaves or boards of it being as much; they go up to the top of it with a Ladder of 18 ſteps, he that keeps it, ſaith it will hold 160 Tunnes.

This is a Tub of Tubs, Tub of Tubs hall;
Who ne're had fellow yet, nor ever ſhall.

From hence paſſing through many Towns, and inacceſſible mountains, he and his company came to a Wood, which parts *Bohemia* from *Saxony* on the *Weſt*, which Wood is called by the people of thoſe parts the *Beamer Wolts*, or *Wolt*, and is in breadth ten Engliſh miles, but in length farther than to be deſcribed by him truly: Thus much is affirmed, that it is a natural impregnable Wall

to

to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, which Kingdom is all incompaſt round with Woods and mountains, ſo that there is no paſſage on that ſide of it for an Army to enter into it with Munition and Artillery, all the wayes being uneven, and the mountain tops all Bogs, Moſſes, and Quagmires; beſides, there are numbers paſt numbring of Firre-trees, many ſtanding, and ſuch ſtore fallen of themſelves, that any paſſage might eaſily be ſtopped by laying them croſs the way; a moſt diſmal Wood it is, the trees grow ſo thick, and ſo high, that the Sun is obſcured, and the day ſeemeth night.

When they had paſt the Hills and Woods, and that they might look down the Mountains, into the fruitful Land of *Bohemia*, never did ſight more rejoyce them, the lower hills being all full of Vineyards, and the Valleys, Corn and Paſture, not an Engliſh mile diſtance, but a Village every way, and twenty, thirty, or fourty ricks or ſtacks of Corn (which

their

their Barns cannot hold) in the ſpace of every hours journey: In a word, every thing that belonged to the uſe and Commodity of man was and is there, and all the delightful objects to ſatisfie every ſenſe is there abundantly, ſo that nature ſeemed to make that Country her Store-houſe or Granary, for there is nothing wanting, except mens gratitude to God for ſuch bleſſings. Then they came to *Prague*, which long lookt for City, could not be ſeen until they came within an hours travel of it; within half a Dutch mile is a fearful place, being frequented with inhumane and barbarous murderers, that aſſault travellers, but if they chance at any time to be apprehended, they are racked and tortured to make them confeſs, and afterwards their Executions are very terrible: In their journey they ſaw above ſevenſcore Gallowſes and wheels, where thieves were hanged, ſome freſh, and ſome half rotten, and the carkaſſes of murtherers broken Limb after Limb on the wheels. When

When they were come to *Prague*, which was but two days after a moſt fearful execution of two notorious Offenders; the manner how, with their faults, as it was truly related to them by Engliſh Gentelmen that ſaw it, I ſhall relate it. The one of them being taken, apprehended and racked, for ripping up a live Woman with Child, and for taking the Infant out of her body, did ſow a living puppy into her belly, all which he confeſſed he did to make properties for Witchcraft; and being further tortured, he confeſſed when & where he had committed 35 murthers more. The other in reſpect of him was but a petty offender, for he in all his life-time had murthered but 14. for the which execrable facts, their deſerved executions were as followeth. Firſt, they were brought out of the Goal naked from the girdle upward, and ſo being bound faſt on high in a Cart, that the Spectators might ſee them, then the hangman having a pan of Coals near

him, with red hot pincers nip'd of the nipple of one breaſt, then he took a knife and gives him a ſlaſh or cut down the back on one ſide from the ſhoulder to the waſte, and preſently gave him ſuch another ſlaſh, three inches from the firſt, then on the top he cut the ſlaſhes into one, and preſently taking pincers, took hold of the croſs cut, and tore him down like a Girſe below the middle, letting it hang down behind him like a belt, after which he took his burning pincers, and pluck'd off the tops of his fingers of one hand; then paſſing to another place of the Town, his other nipple was plucked off, the other ſide of his back ſo cut and mangled, (which they call by the name of rimming) his other fingers nip'd off; then paſſing further, all his Toes were nip'd off with the burning pincers, after which he was inforced to come out of the Cart, and go on foot up a ſteep hill to the Gallows, where he was broken with a wheel alive, one bone after another, beginning at his leggs,

and

and ending with his neck, and laſt of all quartered and laid on the Wheel, on a high poſt, till Crows, Ravens, or conſuming time conſume him.

This was the manner of both their executions, but I ſpeak of the greateſt murther particularly, becauſe it is reported that all theſe torments never made him once to change countenance, or to make any ſign or action of grief, to call to God for mercy, or to intreat the people to pray for him, but as if he had been a ſenſleſs ſtock or ſtone, he did moſt ſcornfully, and as it were in diſdain abide it; whilſt the other Villain did cry, rore, and make lamentation, calling upon God often. The difference was not much in their lives, and manner of their deaths, but the odds may be great in their dying.

In the City of *Prague* is ſaid to be of Churches and Chappels 150. I was there at four ſeveral ſorts of divine exerciſe, *viz.* at good Sermons with the Proteſtants, at Maſs with the Papiſts,

at a Lutherans preaching, and at the Jews Synagogue, three of which I ſaw and heard for curioſity, and the other for Edification. The Jews in *Prague* are in ſuch great numbers, that they are thought to be of Men, Women, and Children betwixt 50 or 60000. who do all live by Brokage and Uſury upon the Chriſtians, and are very rich in Money and Jewels, ſo that a man may ſee 10 or 12 together of them, that are accounted worth 20 30 or 40000 *l.* a piece, and yet the ſlaves go ſo miſerably attired, that 15 of them are not worth the hanging for their whole ward-ropes.

The City of Hamburgh.

The priviledges of their grand hang-man.

YOu muſt underſtand that this fellow is a Subſidy Hangman, to whom our Tyburn Tatterdemallion, or our *Wapping* winde-pipe ſtretcher, is but a Raggamuffin, not worth the hang-

hanging. The priviledges of this Grand haulter-maſter are many, as he hath the emptying of all the Vaults or draughts in the City, which no doubt he gains ſome favour by. Beſides all Oxen, Kine, Horſes, Dogs, or any ſuch beaſts, if they dye themſelves, or if they be not like to live, the hang man muſt knock them on the head, and have their skins; and whatſoever Inhabitant in his juriſdiction doth any of theſe things aforeſaid himſelf, is abhorred and accounted as a Villain without Redemption: So that with hangings, headings, breakings, pardoning, and killing of Dogs, ſlaying of Beaſts, emptying of Vaults, and ſuch privy Commodities, his whole Revenue ſometimes amounts to four or five hundred pounds a year. And he is held in that regard and eſtimation, that any man will converſe and drink with; nay, ſometimes the Lords of the Town will feaſt with him, and it is accounted no impeachment to their honours, for he is held in the rank of a

Gentleman, (or a rank Gentleman) and he ſcorns to be clad in the caſt weeds of executed offenders; no, he goes to the Mercers, and hath his Sattin, his Velvet, or what ſtuffe he pleaſes meaſured out by the Yard or the Ell, with his Gold and Silver Lace, his ſilk Stockings, laced ſpangled Garters and Roſes, Hat and Feather, with four or five brave Villains attending him in Livery Cloaks, who have ſtipendary means from his ignominious bounty.

Their manner of executing Thieves and Murtherers upon the Wheel. I ſhall name one for a preſident.

A Poor Carpenter dwelling in the Town, who having ſtoln a Gooſe, and plucking it within his doors, a little Girl (his Daughter-in-law) went out of his houſe, and left the door open, by which means, the owner of the Gooſe paſſing by, eſpyed the wretched thief very

very diligently picking what he before had been ſtealing, to whom the owner ſaid, Neighbour, I now perceive which way my Geeſe uſe to go, but I will have you in Queſtion for them, and ſo away he went; the Caitiff being thus reproved, grew deſperate, and his Child coming into his houſe, ye young whore, quoth he, muſt ye leave my door open for folks to look in upon me, and with that word he took a hatchet, and with a curſed ſtroak, he clove the Childs head, for the which murther he was condemned and judged to be broken alive upon the wheel. Upon the day of Execution, about the hour of 12 at Noon, the people of the Town in great multitudes flocked to the place of Execution, which is half a mile Engliſh without the Gates, the Priſoner came on foot with a Divine with him, all the way exhorting him to repentance; and becauſe death ſhould not terrifie him, they had given him many Rowſes, and Carowſes of Wine and Beer; for it is a cuſtom there to make

ſuch

ſuch poor wretches drunk, whereby they be made ſenſleſs, either of Gods mercy, or their own miſery, but being pray'd for by others, they themſelves may die reſolutely, or (to be feared) deſperately.

But the Priſoner being come to the place of death, he was by the Officers delivered to the hang-man, who entring his ſtrangling fortification with two grand hang-men more, and their men, to aſſiſt their *Hamburghian* brother in this great and weighty work; the Priſoner mounted on a mount of Earth, built high on purpoſe that the people about may ſee the execution a quarter of a mile round about, four of the hang-mens men takes each of them a ſmall halter, and by the hands and the feet they hold the priſoner extended all abroad lying on his back, then the Arch-hang-man, or the great Maſter of this mighty buſineſs, took up a wheel much about the bigneſs of one of the fore, wheels of a Coach, and firſt having

put

put off his Doublet, his Hat, and being in his ſhirt, as if he meant to play at Tennis, he took the wheel, and ſet it on the edge, and turn'd it with one hand like a Top or Whirly-gig; then he took it by the Spoaks, and lifting it up, with a mighty ſtroke, he beat one of the poor wretches legs in pieces (the bones I mean) at which he rored grievouſly, then after a little pauſe he breaks the other leg in the ſame manner, and conſequently breaks his arms, and then he ſtroke four or five main blows on his breaſt, and burſt all his bulk and cheſt in ſhivers; laſtly, he ſmote his neck, and miſſing, burſt his chin and Jaws to mammocks, then he took the broken mangled Corps, and ſpread it on the wheel, and then fixed the poſt into the Earth ſome ſix foot deep, being in height above the ground ſome ten or twelve foot, and there the carkaſs muſt lye till it be conſumed by all conſuming time, or ravening fowls.

This

This was the terrible manner of the horrid Execution, and at this place are twenty poſts with thoſe wheels or pieces of wheels, with heads of men nailed on the top of the poſts; with a great ſpike driven through the skull. The ſeveral kinds of torments which they inflict upon offenders in thoſe parts, puts me to imagine our Engliſh hanging to be but a flea-biting.

There manner of beheading.

MOreover, if any men in thoſe parts are to be beheaded, the faſhion is, that the priſoner kneels down, and being blinded with a Napkin, one takes hold of the hair of the crown of the head, holding the party upright, whilſt the hangman with a backward blow with a ſword, will take the head from a mans ſhoulders ſo nimbly, and with ſuch dexterity, that the owner of the head ſhall never want the miſs

miſs of it. And if it be any mans fortune to be hanged for never ſo ſmall a crime, though he be mounted whole, yet he ſhall come down in pieces, for he ſhall hang till every joynt and limb drop one from another.

Strange Torments and varieties of deaths.

THey have ſtrange torments and varieties of deaths, according to the various nature of the offences that are committed; as for example, he that counterfeits any Princes Coin, and is proved a Coiner, his judgment is to be boiled to death in Oil; not thrown into the Veſſel all at once, but with a pulley or a rope, to be hanged under the Arm-pits, and let down into the Oil by degrees; firſt the feet, and next the legs, and ſo to boil his fleſh from the bones alive. For thoſe that ſet houſes on fire wilfully, they are ſmoaked to death; as firſt there is a pile or poſt fix-

ed

ed in the ground, and within an Engliſh Ell of it is a piece of Wood nailed croſs, whereupon the offender is made faſt ſitting, then over the top of the poſt is whelmed a great tub or dry fat, which doth cover or over-whelm the priſoner as low as the middle. Then underneath the executioner hath wet ſtraw, hay, ſtubble, or ſuch kind of ſtuffe, which is fired, but by reaſon it is wet and dank, it doth not burn, but ſmother and ſmoak, which ſmoak aſcends up into the Tub, where the priſoners head is, and not being able to ſpeak, he will heave up and down with his belly, and people may perceive him in theſe torments to live three or four hours.

Adultery there if it be proved, is puniſhed with death, as the loſs of the parties heads, if they be both marryed, or if not both, yet the marryed party muſt die for it, and the other muſt endure ſome eaſier puniſhment, either by the purſe or carkaſſe, which in the end proves little better then half a hanging.

One

One thing more: In *Hamburgh* thoſe that are not hanged for theft, are chained two or three together, and they muſt in that ſort ſix or ſeven years draw a dung-cart, & cleanſe the ſtreets of the Town, and every one of thoſe thieves for as many years as he is condemned to that ſlavery, ſo many bells he hath hanged at an Iron above one of his ſhoulders, and every year a bell is taken off, till all are gone, and then he is a free-man again, ſome of the thieves had ſeven bells, ſome five, ſome ſix, ſome one, but ſuch a noiſe they make, as if all the Devils in hell were dancing the Morrice.

A Pretty Story.

THe Hangmans place being void, there were two of the bloud (for it is to be noted that the ſucceſſion of the office doth lineally deſcend from the Father to the Son, or to the next of

of the bloud) which were at ſtrife for the poſſeſſion of this high indignity. Now it happened that two men were to be beheaded at the ſame Town, and at the ſame time, and (to avoid ſuit in Law for this great Prerogative) it was concluded by the Arbitrators, that each of theſe new hangmen ſhould execute one of the priſoners, and he that with greateſt cunning and ſlight could take the head from the body, ſhould have the place; to this they all agreed, and the priſoners were brought forth, where one of the executioners did bind a Red ſilk thred double about his priſoners neck, the threds being diſtant one from another but the breadth of one thred, and he promiſed to cut off the head with a backward blow with a ſword, between the threds. The other called his priſoner aſide, and told him that if he would be ruled by him, he ſhould have his life ſaved, and beſides (quoth he) I ſhall be ſure to have the office. The priſoner was glad of the

mo-

motion, and ſaid he would do any thing upon theſe conditions, then ſaid the hang-man, when thou art on thy knees, and haſt ſaid thy prayers, and that I do lift up my Axe (for I will uſe an Axe) to ſtrike thee, I will cry *Hem*, at which word do thou riſe and run away (thou knoweſt none will ſtay thee if thou canſt once eſcape after thou art delivered into my cuſtody; it is the faſhion of our Country) and let me alone to ſhift to anſwer the matter. This being ſaid or whiſpered, the heads-man with the ſword did cut off the priſoners head juſt between the threds as he had ſaid, which made all the people wonder at the ſteddineſs of his hand, and moſt of them judged that he was the man that was and would be fitteſt to make a mad hang-man of.

But as one tale is good till another be told, and as there be three degrees of good, better and beſt, ſo this laſt hang-man did much exceed and eclipſe the others cunning; For his priſoner being

ing on his knees, and he lifting up his Axe to give the fatal blow, *Hem* (ſaid he according to promiſe) whereupon the fellow aroſe and ran away, but when he had run ſome ſeven or eight paces, the hang-man threw the Axe after him, and ſtruck his head ſmoothly from his ſhoulders; Now for all this, who ſhall have the place is unknown, for they are yet in Law for it, and I doubt not but before the matter is ended, that the Lawyers will make them exerciſe their own Trade upon themſelves to end the controverſie. This tale doth ſavour ſomewhat Hyperbolical, but I wiſh the Reader to believe no more of the matter than I ſaw, and there is an end.

Hamburgh *a free City.*

Hamburgh is a free City, not being ſubject to the Emperour or any other Prince, but only governed by twenty four Burgo-maſters; whereof two

two are the chief, who are called Lords, and do hold that dignity from their first Election during their lives. The buildings are all of one uniform fashion, very lofty and stately, it is wonderful populous, and the water with boats comes through most of the streets of the Town.

Their Churches are most gorgeously set forth, as the most of them covered with Copper, with very lofty spires, and within sides they are adorned with Crucifixes, Images and Pictures, which they do charily keep for Ornaments. In St. *Jacobs* and in St. *Katherines* Churches there is in one of them a Pulpit of Alablaster, and the other a pair of such Organs, which for worth and Workmanship are unparallel'd in Christendom, as most travellers do relate.

The Womens Habit.

THe Women there are no faſhion-mongers, but they keep in their degrees one continual habit, as the richer ſort do wear a Huick, which is a Robe of Cloth or Stuff plated, and the upper part of it is gathered and ſowed together in the form of an Engliſh pot-lid, with a taſsle on the top, and ſo put upon the head, and the garment goes over her tuffe and face if ſhe pleaſe, and ſo down to the ground, ſo that a man may meet his own Wife, and perhaps not know her from another Woman.

Men and Women draw Carts, their Office.

THey have no Porters to bear burdens, but they have big butly-bon'd Knaves with their Wives that do daily draw Carts any whither up and down the Town, with Merchants Goods, or any other imployments.

And it is reported that theſe Cart-drawers are to ſee the Rich men of the Town provided of Milch Nurſes for their Children, which Nurſes they call by the Name of *Ams*; ſo that if they do want a Nurſe at any time, theſe fellows are curſed, becauſe they have not gotten Wenches enough with Child to ſupply their wants.

The Lawyer a bad Trade.

A Lawyer hath but a bad Trade there, for any Cauſe or Controverſie is tryed and determined in three days, Quirks, Quiddits, Demurs, *Habeas Corpus*'s, *Cercioraries*, *Procedendoes*, or any ſuch dilatory tricks are aboliſhed, and not worth a button.

THE

THE
Lamentable Deſtruction,
OF THE
Ancient and Memorable City and Temple
OF
JERUSALEM;

Being deſtroyed by *Veſpaſian*, and his Son *Titus*.

WArs hath brought dreadful Jars and Confuſions, both of horrour and terrour unto Domeſtick, Forreign, Inward and Outward Eſtates: In *Jehovahs* ire were ſhafts ſhot at *Juda*,

ſo that War, Fire, Sword, Famine, Infectious Plagues, Depopulations and Deſolations, was the final Conqueſt of old *Jacobs* Land.

Theſe are the Theames of my mournful Muſe, theſe are the grounds of my Lamentation; *Joſephus* wrote theſe things in ample manner, which I do here Epitomize. That worthy Author in a large ſcope relates, and the Books of his Antiquities do tell his Countries alterations, how oftentimes they roſe how often they fell, how often God favoured them, and how often his frowns was upon them, and at laſt in his anger he caſt them head-long down.

The ſeventh Book of *Joſephus*'s wars, declareth plainly how the *Romans* did by Conqueſt gain the Kingdom, how death did in ſundry ſhapes tyrannize, both in Sword, in Fire, in Famine, and in Rapes.

Since *Hebers* Sons enjoyed the Country, it hath been ſix times waſted and deſtroyed; ſo that if you account all the

the Wars ſince the Creation that hath chanced, they are nothing to *Jeruſalems* deſolation: No ſtory, no Memory deſcribes the calamity of old *Iſraels* Tribes to be parallel'd: And indeed if each Land in the univerſal did recount the bloudy broyls to them, it were but a Molehill to a Mountain; all which for ſin, the Almighty in his anger heaped upon this ſinful Land.

It is now about ſixteen hundred years ſince great *Veſpaſian*, *Romes* Imperial Prince, with his ſtout Valiant Son, brave young *Titus*, did over-run *Judea*'s Kingdom, and with a Royal Army renowned, did beleaguer *Jeruſalem* with Forces and ſtratagems, as with Rampiers, Engines, ſcaling Ladders and Towers, with all the Art that either might or ſleight could do.

The beſieged amongſt themſelves, in this interim, fell to Sedition, like Bavines that lyeth near one to another, if one burn, and burning, each one burneth another; ſo did the *Jews* each other

madly kill, inſomuch as their ſtreets were fill'd with their ſlain Corpſes.

Eleazer, *Simon* and *John* diſagreeing, rent *Jeruſalem* in pieces, each contending who ſhould be the chief; *John* ſcorned *Eleazer*, as thinking himſelf moſt worthy to be Superiour, on the other ſide *Eleazer* thought *John* to be his Inferiour, and *Simon* ſcorned them both, and each ſcorned another, and would not by any be ruled or over-born.

The City being thus divided into three Factions, ſad it is to relate how horrid their bloudy and inhumane actions were, there all impieties were committed in ſundry ſorts of varieties, all ſacrilegious acts were counted moſt noble and meritorious facts: In evil they ſtrived each other to ſurpaſs, and laboured moſt how to ſerve the Devil. Theſe men had no thoughts of grace and goodneſs, but daily each againſt the other moſt madly fought, and over-turned all things by their hurly burly, ſo violent were they one againſt another, that

that they burned each others ſtore-houſes, with their Victuals: And with hearts more harder than the Adamantine Rocks, they drailed Virgins by the hair of their heads, as alſo the Aged they ſpared not to drag about the ſtreets, ſome Infants their brains they daſhed out, and ſome upon the points of Lances, they bore about the ſtreets: It is not poſſible to write with Pen, the devilliſh out-rages, and barbarous acts that was committed by them.

The advantage upon this ſeditious and moſt inhumane diſorder that the *Romans* took, is moſt incredible; yet credible it may be, becauſe the *Jews* were altogether unmindful of their own ſafety, they waſted and ſpoiled one another without remorſe, inſomuch as their enemies, their cruel foes, relented and wept in pity of them, whilſt they (relentneſs Villains) void of pity; did their Mother City conſume and ruinate, the Channels flowed all with gore bloud, the ſtreets were beſtrowed with mur-

murdered carkaſſes, the Temple with unhallowed hands defiled; there was no reſpect to any, to Man, Woman, or Child.

Thus this three headed multitude, or helliſh crew did waſte themſelves, till indeed they did at length ſubdue themſelves: but you muſt note they were not altogether neglective, ſome vigilancy they had upon their enemy, and whilſt they were making their ſtrength more ſure within, the *Romans* without with their dreadful Batteries, made not only the City to tremble, but the Walls to break, at which the factious wiſely bethought themſelves, and aſſembled themſelves together with all their powers; and, as a wonderment it was united together like good friends: And then like ſwoln Rivers bounded in with Banks, they ſally forth and fight their enemies, like as the ambitious torrent breaks his bounds, and over-runs whole Lordſhips; ſo did theſe *Jews* out-dare and challenge any that

that would withſtand the fury of their inſulting pride, whereupon they out of the City came, and entred the *Romans* Army like a flood, and in their deſperate madneſs, all was overwhelmed that durſt withſtand them; the Walls then could not be aſſaulted, the enemies fearful Engines was then by them ſet on fire, and bravely fighting they bravely made their enemies to retire!

The Battel done, back go theſe hair-braind men, and divide again, and each becomes the others foe, and then pell mell they go to it, and begin to diſorder, and bring all things to confuſion; with fire their Corn and Victuals they conſumed, all their proviſion in a moment ſpoiled and waſted, which if well kept, might have laſted them many years; upon which the Famine, like a Tyrant, roams and rages, and makes all, both Old and Young, Rich and Poor to ſtarve and dye with fleſhleſs Anatomies.

This

This was a Plague of Plagues, a Woe of Woes, death on every ſide did incloſe them; this being their condition, they knew not what to do, to ſally forth they durſt not, for then their lives they were ſure to loſe, to ſtay within for want of food they ſtarved, out they could not go, for the Gates were ſhut and ſtrongly warded, their throats were cut if any ſtaid within; ſo that if they ſtay or go, or go or ſtay, every way Deſtruction they are ſure to meet with.

But of all torments, hunger is the worſt, for that will burſt through the ſtony Walls; therefore theſe people having been with War, Woe, and want on every ſide beſet, do now begin to conſult and ſtrive how they might get to the *Romans*, for there was their hopes, that in their ſwords they ſhould find more mercy, then their ſtill dying famiſht ſtate afforded them: And indeed when man is oppreſt, then is wit moſt ſharpeſt, and then wiſdom amongſt evils, chuſeth the leaſt.

Now

Now they knowing *Veſpaſian* for a noble Prince, and one that did not glory in their Woe, they thought it beſt to try his clemency, and not with hunger and famine to die, and therefore deſpairing of all hopes, reſolved with Ropes to ſlide down the Walls, which a number of them did, and fled to *Titus*, who bemoaned the ſadneſs of their condition, and relieved and took them to his grace and favour. Thus when all hopes failed, they were by their foes preſerved, to the number of at leaſt 40000.

The City Souldiers ſearched every houſe where they thought any Victuals were conveyed, and if they found any, the owners were moſt certainly beaten for concealing it; but if they ſaw a man look plump and fat, his throat they would ſurely cut, for they thought him too much pampered, and too full fed; they would therefore ſtrike him dead to ſave meat and drink. The Richeſt and Nobleſt that was born both

of

of Men and Women, gave all they had for one poor ſtrike of Corn, and hid themſelves and it under the ground in ſome cloſe Vault, and there they would eat it under the ground unground; if any could get fleſh, they would eat it raw: Thus the weaker were over-awed, and kept under by the ſtronger.

No reſpect of perſons where hunger came, natural affection was then baniſhed; then the Husband did his own Wife reject, the Wife ſhe ſnatches the meat from her Husband, all pity from the Mother was exiled, ſhe from the Child tears and takes the Victuals, the Child plays the thief with the Parents, and ſteals the food, though with grief the Parents pine away.

There was neither Free-man, nor Bond-man, Fathers nor Mothers, Wives, Husbands, Maſters, Servants, Brothers, Siſters, be it propinquity or ſtrong affinity, no Law, or reaſon, or rule could bear ſway; and indeed obeyſance muſt be given where ſtrength commands; the

pi-

pining Servant will not know his Maſter, the Son will not ſhew his duty to his Father, the Commons regardleſs to the Magiſtrate, each for one, and but for one he cared; diſordered, like the cart before the horſe, force cauſed all reſpect to yield.

Theſe Miſcreants with vigilancy did watch where a door was locked or latched that they could ſpy, for there they ſuppoſed the people were at meat, and in their out-rage the doors they would beat open, where entring if they found them feeding, they would tear it in haſte out of their throats, half eaten and half uneaten; theſe wretches would conſtrain the people to caſt it up again, they hauld them about the houſe by the ears, to force them to bring out their Victuals, which they ſuppoſed they had; ſome by the Thumbs they hanged up, and ſome by the Toes, ſome had many blows, others were pricked with Bodkins, ſadly were they tormented to reveal their meat when they had none to

con-

conceal; and in truth all was fiſh that came into their net, and all was food that could be got by fraud or force.

Graſs, Hay, Barks, Leaves of trees, Cats and Dogs, Frogs, Worms, Rats, Mice, Snails, Flies and Maggots, all ſtinking and contagious roots, the covering of their Coaches, Boots and Shoes, and the dung of Fowls and Beaſts, were Feaſts for theſe poor miſerable ſtarved wretches; things loathſome to be named in time of plenty, is now dainties among theſe ſtarved diſtreſſed *Jews*.

This Famine run beyond all natures bounds, (as before I have hinted) and confounded all Motherly-affection, no compaſſion was there had to bloud or birth: It forced a woman to kill her only Son, ſhe ript and diſ-joynted him, and diſjoynted him limb from limb, ſhe dreſt, ſhe roaſted, ſhe broiled and boiled him, ſhe eat him, ſhe interr'd him in her womb; his life by nature proceeded from her, and ſhe her ſelf moſt unnaturally did feed upon him, he was her

fleſh,

ſleſh, her bloud, her bones, and therefore ſhe eating him her ſelf, her ſelf made food: No woe can equal her miſery, no grief can match her ſad calamities, the Souldiers they ſmelt the meat, upon which they ſtraitly aſſembled, which when they ſaw, they trembled, and with ſtaring hairs, and ghaſtly looks were thereat ſo affrighted and amazed, that thereupon they preſently left the houſe: This horrid action did more with them, then any force of man could ever do, for this ſad ſight over came them.

Oh then thou that doſt live like a fatted Brawn, and cramſt thy guts as long as thou canſt; thou that doſt eat and drink away thy time, accounting it no crime for gluttony to be thy God, thou that muſt have fowl of all ſorts, and haſt the bowels of the Ocean ſearched to ſatisfie thy appetite, and haſt thy dainties from all parts and places, near and remote, and all to ſatisfie thy devouring throat, whoſe pamper'd paunch

never leaves to feed and quaff. Think on *Jeruſalem*, perhaps it will move thee in the midſt of thy Diet and riotous courſes, to a more temperate and ſober demeanor.

And you brave Dames, adorned with Jems and Jewels, that muſt have Grewels and Caudles, Conſerves and Marchpanes, & that too in ſundry ſhapes made, as Caſtles, Towers, Horſes, Apes, and Bears; think on *Jeruſalem* in the midſt of all your glory, and then you will be more ſorrowful and leſs dainty; poor *Jeruſalem* had once Beauty, Strength, Riches, ſpacious Buildings, Authority and honour, yet theſe availed them nothing, wrong trode down right, and Juſtice was quite forgotten, which was their chiefeſt, their greateſt, their only earthly good.

But now one little piece of bread they reckoned more upon, then ever before they did of bags of Gold. Scraps, parings, and fragments, *&c.* which your full fed Corps did uſually fling away, with

with them had been a ranſom for a King, the loathſome garbage which our dogs refuſe, had been amongſt the *Jews* a diſh of ſtate.

Whilſt within Famine plaid the Tyrant, the *Romans* Army ſtrived to win the Walls, their Pioners, and all their Engines were at work to batter and aſſault the Wall: Now note, *Jeruſalem* had three ſtrong ſtone Walls, and long it was ere the *Romans* could get one, but the dearth ſo ſpread, and death of the ſword, as that in the ſtreets the living trod upon the dead, the Carkaſſes which the Seditious kill'd, fill'd many great houſes, ſo that with the ſtinck of bodies putrefied there dyed a number numberleſs of people, for burial they afforded none, but where they fell they let them lye ſtink and rot, yet very unſenſible were they of the ſad condition of each other, by hundreds and thouſands: then did the ſouldiers throw their liveleſs Corpſes over the Walls, upon this and their diſ-uniting, the *Romans* had high advan-

advantages, and could with more ſecurity batter and ſcale the Walls.

When the *Romans* ſaw their diſmal fall from the Walls, they told it to *Titus*, which when he perceived he wept, and lifted up his hands to Heaven and called on God to witneſs with him this.

Theſe ſlanghters ſaith he, were no thoughts of mine, neither was it my fault. Indeed thoſe wretches that eſcaped from out of the City, and came amongſt their foes in my Army, found both relief and pity, if any of thoſe that fled to my Army had by the Seditious been caught, they had without remorſe ſtrook them dead.

But another mifery I muſt unfold unto you, many *Jews* had ſwallowed ſtore of Gold, which they ſuppoſed in their need ſhould help them, but from this treaſure did their bane proceed, the Gold was the cauſe that many of them periſht, amongſt them all, one unhappy poor creature went privately to do the needs of Nature, and in his dung he look-

looked for his Gold, where being by the ſtraggling ſouldiers took, they ript him up and ſearched his Maw, to find what Gold or treaſure there remained: In this ſort was many a Man and Woman ript and ſlain for the gain of Gold that the ſouldiers gaped for. In ſome they found Gold, in many none, but had they Gold or not, it was all one with them, they were unbowelled and ſearched moſt barbarouſly whither they had any or no.

But my ſtory briefly to conclude, *Veſpaſians* Souldiers had ſubdued the walls, & his triumphant banner was diſplayed, and that in the midſt of the ſtreets, at which the *Jews* were all diſmayed, and upon which they deſperately did retire to the Temple, which with ungodly hands they ſet on fire; which noble *Titus* with great care intreated them they would ſpare: Oh ſave the houſe (quoth he) and I will ſpare you for the Temple ſake, quench the fire,

put out the flame! Oh let not after-times report that you have burnt the worlds unmatchable glory! For your own ſakes, your wives, and your childrens, if from *Veſpaſians* hands you expect grace, if from *Veſpaſians* hands you expect your lives; oh ſave your Temple, *Titus* doth command you to ſave the Temple.

The *Jews* heard of the mercy they might have had, but with hearts hard they refuſed the offer, they refuſed mercy, and themſelves regarded not; but in their madneſs they burned, conſumed and confounded to the ground King *Solomons* great Temple, that Temple which did coſt thirty Millions, was in a moment loſt and conſumed. The bleſt *Sanctum Sanctorum*, the holieſt place often bleſſed with *Jehovahs* ſacred grace, where as the Text ſaith, were 22000 Oxen ſlain, and 120000 ſheep beſides, dyed at the ſame time for an oblation. That houſe of God whoſe glorious fame

made

made all the World to wonder, was burnt, and ranſackt, and laid level to the ground, which when it was ſeen by *Veſpaſian* and young *Titus*, they cry'd kill, kill thoſe wretched *Jews*, ſpare not to kill, uſe ſpeedy and Marſhal Law; the *Roman* ſouldiers then fell on and ſpared none, they ſlew while they were weary of ſlaying, and had no reſpect to Age or Sex, the ſtreets were drowned in bloud, and ſlaughtered-Carkaſes did ſwim in in bloud, the ableſt men that were ſaved they carryed away for ſlaves, *John*, *Simon*, and *Eleazer*, as they deſerved were brought to violent ends.

Now from that time that the *Romans* began their ſiege, until the City was won by Sedition, by the Sword, Fire, and Famine, were deprived of their lives eleven hundred thouſand, beſides one hundred thouſand were taken as beaſts and ſold for ſlaves, and from the time it was firſt erected, till the *Romans* had take[illegible] it, it ſtood as appears in Hiſtories twenty one hundred ſeventy and nine years.

But

But before Gods vengeance was ſhowred down upon them, what ſtrange prodigious Wonders did he ſhew, as warnings how they ſhould avoid their deſtruction, and cauſe them to repent the wicked evils they had done.

1. The Firmament ſhewed them a Comet like a fiery Sword.

2. Divers nights the Temple and the Altar were environed with bright burning lights.

3. In the midſt of the Temple though un- a Cow did bear a Lamb.

4. No Bolts or Bars could reſtrain the Temple-gates, but they would fly open of themſelves.

5. In the Air aſſembled Armed men and Chariots, the pondrous Earth quaked, affrighted and trembled.

6. To this ſenſe a voice cryed in the Temple, & the people cry'd oh let us from hence depart!

Theſe ſupernatural accidents, foretold ſome fearful Judgment was to come, but toyes they were accounted to the *Jews*, or ſcar-crow-bugbears to fright children with, and not minding them, nor no way by them being affrighted, they did in *Jeruſalem* ſecurely revell, they thought theſe ſigns were againſt their foes, and not them.

But when war, when death, when ſpoil, when ruine had ſtorm'd them, appear'd the place ſo deſolate as none could have known there had been a City.

Thus *Juda*, and thus *Jeruſalem* fell, which Chriſt did foretell, and was now fulfill'd, that all their joys they ſhould be bereft off, and that one ſtone ſhould not be left to ſtand upon another.

FINIS.

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